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L. *The* HISTORY *of the* ORKNEY ISLANDS: *in which is comprehended an Account of their present, as well as of their ancient State; together with the Advantages they possess for several Branches of Industry, and the Means by which they may be improved. By the Rev.* GEORGE BARRY, *D. D. Minister of Shapinshay. 4to. pp.* 300, *with twelve Plates. 1l.* 11*s.* 6*d. boards.* 1805. Longman and Co.

IT requires little penetration to discriminate the author who writes for the purpose of amusement, for that of conveying useful information, or the acquirement of fame, from the hireling writer, who merely regards the number of sheets he has to fill, and not the matter with which they are to be filled: the one, is always anxious to render his work as complete as possible, whilst the other as rigidly confines himself to the plan chalked out by his employer, and only looks to the completion of his task, and to his promised reward. Of the former of these classes is Dr. Barry; and whatever may have been his other motives for undertaking the present work, it is absolutely certain that he has always aimed at the conveyance of useful information, as will readily be perceived by the slightest inspection.

The author commences his work with an Introduction, in which he briefly sketches out the plan he has pursued in his researches: indeed it may be styled a concise outline of the work. He afterwards divides it into three books, and subdivides these into chapters; and it is concluded with a series of appendixes. We shall give a brief account of the contents of the whole.

The first book contains, besides a general view of all the islands which compose the cluster, a short geographical description of each, comprehending its respective productions, its figure, extent, and relative situation, its harbours, and such other objects as seem best calculated to gratify a laudable curiosity, or to serve the more important purposes of conveying useful information. This book is subdivided into two chapters: the first contains observations regarding the islands in general; and the second, a geographical description of each in particular.

The Orkney Isles appear pretty evidently, at some time, to have been united to Scotland; the situation, the number, the range, and declivity of the correspondent hills, the nature of the opposite coasts, and of the plants which grow, or the marine shells which are found on them, being in most instances exactly similar; and besides these, the author details some other points of resemblance. Peat moss is abundantly spread over the face of the whole, but particularly on the high ground; the plains being more frequently covered with a fertile earth,

one or two feet deep, on rock, without any intervening stratum, of a different kind. The underlaying rocks, are aluminous, or a sandstone of so friable a nature, as often to be broken into by the plough, and thus contribute to ameliorate the soil already thin. The wind, most commonly, blows from the south-west or the south-east; the former brings great and violent rains, and debilitates the human frame; whilst those coming from the northern and eastern points of the compass, have a contrary effect. Rain is troublesome in the Orkneys, when other parts of the kingdom are covered with snow. The quantity of the former is usually twenty-four inches in the year; the latter generally comes from the south-east or south-west. A singular circumstance is, that for about a fortnight, in the month of June, the wind is commonly so cold, as to drive cattle to seek for shelter; it is also attended with snow and hail. This phœnomenon the author attributes to the dissolution of the ices in the neighbouring northern ocean.

The inhabitants of these islands were alarmed, about forty years ago, by the fall of a black snow, brought by the north wind; this circumstance occasioned no small alarm amongst them, till they were relieved from their terrors, by an account of a tremendous eruption of Mount Hecla.—Thunder and lightning generally appear in cold boisterous weather, and more especially if it rain, hail, or snow: the thunder, however, is neither so loud, nor the lightning so vivid, as in most southern countries.

The climate is remarkably uniform as to temperature, sudden or extensive changes not being common; the medium heat of the spring being forty-five, and the utmost range of the thermometer confined betwixt twenty-five and seventy-five degrees; the range of the barometer is about three inches.

Besides all these local advantages, these islands are possessed of many conveniences for shipping, for which we are necessitated to refer the reader, desirous of further information, to the work itself. The moon shines with great refulgence, and at her quadratures she scarcely excels the brilliance of the Aurora Borealis: so that by night or by day, the shores of the Orkneys may be approached with safety, and, when once approached, are certain of affording safe harbours. The twilight, during two of the summer months, is usually so bright as to enable a person to read at midnight.

In the second chapter, the autho gives a description, more or less detailed, of each of the principal islands which form this not uninteresting group, which will be read with pleasure, the islands themselves being not much better known to the inhabitants of this country than those in the Pacific Ocean. The points to which he principally directs his attention are those connected with the rural economy of each, under the separate heads of Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Fisheries.

After these preliminary considerations, Dr. Barry enters more immediately into that part of his subject which relates to the ancient state of the Orkneys. The second book contains an account of their earliest inhabitants, of whatever is most remarkable in their manners, customs, and institutions; the transactions and character of those people which conquered and mingled with or succeeded them; a description of some of the remaining monuments of both these races of people; of the changes of the islands in subsequent ages, under different rulers; and of the influence these seem evidently to have had in retarding their improvement.

The first chapter of this book is on the time they were probably first discovered, the origin of their name, their first inhabitants, and the mode of government that, if not at first, at least at a very early period, seems to have prevailed. This chapter displays some reading and thought. The second, is on the manners and customs of the early inhabitants, or the Picts, under the separate heads of Births, Marriages, Burials, Food, Drink, Dress, Houses, Business, Amusements, Arts, and Religion; this last is treated on at some length, and includes an account of the principal monuments of the ancient inhabitants still remaining in the Orkneys; they are Picts-houses, single standing stones, and tumuli.

The third chapter, on the arrival of the Scandinavians, and their transactions at these islands, displays great research into the history of the northern nations, and will be read with interest. The fourth, details the transactions in the islands, from the time of the murder of St. Magnus, by Hacon, in 1110, till they became subject to the crown of Scotland, in the year 1468.

The fifth chapter treats on some remains of antiquity, which are ascribed to the Scandinavians, or at least, which are referred to the period when they possessed these islands. These are, a number of graves in the island of Westray—the upright stones of Stennis—the weights and balances of the Scandinavians—their laws, courts of justice, &c.—their ancient tenures, language, coins, and buildings—the camp of Jupiter, Fring, in the island of Rousay—the castle of Coppirow, in the small island of Wier—the castle, the bishop's palace, and the church of St. Magnus, Kirkwall.

The sixth and last chapter of this book treats on the history of the islands, after they became subject to another sovereign, the many changes they underwent, and the influence which these seem manifestly to have had in retarding their improvement.

The third book comprehends an account of the present state of the Orkney islands, including its mineral, vegetable, and animal productions—their population, language, manners, and customs, together with the different kinds of industry which are prevalent at this time; and these subjects are treated on with a view to agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, and commerce. In this book the author considers the causes of the present low state of all these branches of rural economy; the means best adapted to their improvement, so as to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants, and conduce to the advantage of the state. It is divided into three chapters; the first of which is on natural history, under the separate heads, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology. In that on mineralogy, we have a brief description of the more obvious mineral strata: in botany, the author gives the names of the plants which are found in the islands; and in that on Zoology, the best of the three, we have a brief account of the fishes which are caught near the islands; of the birds which are ascertained to frequent them; and of the domestic and other quadrupeds resident on them. The second chapter contains some observations on the inhabitants, their manners and customs, and the state of the population. The third, on industry, is divided into three sections. The first, on agriculture, contains some judicious observations on the present state of that useful branch of rural economy, in the Orkney isles, with some judicious and spirited remarks on the means best adapted to their improvement. The second, on manufactures, en-

ters at large into the burning of Kelp, with an account of the kinds of sea weed which yield it, and the means which are made use of to procure and burn it. The quantity of this article manufactured here has often been as much as three thousand tons in a season, and has now and then sold as high as nine guineas or ten pounds per ton. Indeed, from many remarks subjoined by Dr. Barry, we are led to think, that we need not necessarily depend on Spain for our supplies of that article. The third section, on commerce, is short, the trade being small for various reasons, though the local situation for it is admirable in many respects; it is, however, increasing yearly. The fourth and last is on the fisheries, and contains many judicious remarks on their present state, and on the means best adapted to their improvement, which last is a never-failing object of the author's solicitude.

As it has always been the principal aim of the present editors to make the reader acquainted with the subject of a book, rather than to pursue the modes usually adopted by other publications of a similar cast, and as Dr. Barry has given us a summary of his own work, we shall here present it to our readers,

"To conclude with a summary view of the whole—These islands, of which twenty-nine are inhabited, and thirty-eight have no inhabitants, were early discovered, and seem evidently to have been first peopled by the Picts, who, from their language, manners, and customs, appear to have been a tribe of the ancient Goths.

"That branch of them which settled here, were, like the rest, a free people, though governed by supreme magistrates, under the names of Kings, who were, it is probable, one while independent, and at another tributary to the Pictish monarchs in the north of Scotland, for a period of several hundred years. Towards the end of the ninth, or the beginning of the tenth century, they were invaded, and yielded to the superior force of a warlike people from the lakes and shores of Norway, by whom they were either extirpated or subdued, as we hear no more of them in the military transactions of that period, though these transactions are recorded at considerable length by the historians of the subsequent age. From that time the islands were under the dominion of the sovereigns of that country, who, by means of noblemen of very high rank, governed them as subjects, but not as slaves; insomuch that, during the continuance of their sovereignty, which lasted till after the middle of the fifteenth century, the people seem to have enjoyed a degree of liberty, which, in many parts of Europe, was at that time unknown. Still they laboured under the inconveniences inherent in the condition of a remote province, far from the seat of power, and beyond the reach of riches and commerce. With few incentives to industry, they languished in indolence and obscurity, unless when they rushed into the field, to signalize their courage against their foes, who never attacked their persons or invaded their territory with impunity.—But though this temporary exertion might secure them from dangerous enemies, by keeping alive their martial spirit, it could have little or no influence in creating or cherishing an useful and permanent activity. After they became subject, and were annexed to the crown of Scotland, it might have been supposed that they would have improved in this respect. This, however, was not the case; for as they were sometimes farmed on short leases, or managed by factors or stewards for the crown (who were frequently changed), and at other times given to needy court favourites for a short period, these men were all of them so destitute of any fixed or lasting interest in their welfare, as to prevent their engaging in any plans for their improvement.

"If those who held the first rank discovered no inclination to improve the place, of which they had the management, neither the lesser proprietors of land, nor the little traders,

who were all of them burdened with a heavy load of taxes, could be supposed to have the disposition or the ability to undertake such an arduous task. Hence, notwithstanding the excellence of the soil of this country, and the very favourable situation for several kinds of industry in which it is placed, the lands are many of them yet lying in a state of nature, and almost all of them are but very imperfectly cultivated.—Manufactures, with only one exception, have scarcely at this moment been entered upon; the fisheries are almost entirely neglected; and any little commerce that has hitherto been an object of attention, can hardly be considered as deserving the name.

"But, would his Majesty, who is in possession of the church-lands, and who has an interest in their improvement, take the lead in their amelioration; were the royal example followed by the noble person who has a right to the feu-duties of the earldom, and has joined to that privilege an extensive private estate; and were the gentlemen and merchants to co-operate in such a business, we should very soon behold with pleasure a new and more interesting order of things take place.

"By such means as these, the lakes and marshes would, in a short time, be drained; the common lands and runrig lands would be divided; and all of them would be so improved, as to produce subsistence for the people, and materials for manufactures of different kinds. Manufactures, and commerce, and fisheries, would spring up and rival one another; the inhabitants would become four times as numerous, more industrious, and consequently more happy; and the Orkney Islands, instead of being a neglected and comparatively useless province, would soon be made a valuable part of the British empire."

The appendix contains many curious documents, but we shall merely name them, as they amount to eleven in number.—The first paper is a diploma, or deduction, concerning the genealogies of the ancient Counts of Orkney, from their first creation to the fifteenth century.—The second, is Dean Gule's translation of the foregoing article, transcribed from the original copy, bound up with Dr. Bennet's book of battles, a MS. originally belonging to the family of Roslin.—The third, is a brief catalogue of the Counts, from Siuard the Second, to William Sinclair, the second Earl of Orkney, who forfeited his domains to James the Third of Scotland.—The fourth, contains the names of the ancient Earls.—The fifth, is a table of the ancient Counts of Orkney, according to the genealogical series given in the above article; it is continued down to nearly the present day.—The sixth document is the contract of marriage between James III. of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark.—The seventh, is Insularum Orchadiarum descriptio, per me Jo. Ben. ibidem colentem, in anno 1529.—The eighth, is a short relation of the most considerable things in Orkney, by Mr. Matthew Mackaile, apothecary, at Aberdeen, *MS. Adv. Lib. Edin.*—The ninth, contains the acts of Bailiary, for executing justice through the county of Orkney.—The tenth, is a poem, from the Orchades of Thormodus Torfæus, and is said by the author to be translated by Gray, in his ode, entitled "the Three fatal Sisters;" the Lord's prayer in Norn or Norse, as spoken formerly by the natives of Orkney, from Dr. Percy's preface to Mallet's Northern Antiquities; the same in Norse, as spoken by some people in Fula, one of the Shetland isles, from a MS. tour of Mr. Low, performed in 1774; some words of the same language, translated into English, from the same MS. and a ballad, in the same language, taken from the mouth of an old man, in the same island, during the same tour: this MS. is in the author's possession; the eleventh and last article of the appendix is a respite in favour of

Edward Sinclair and others, for the slaughter of the Earl of Caithness: it is taken from the original parchment.

The work is accompanied by eleven plates, and a map of the whole of the Orkney isles; 1, a view of the cathedral of St. Magnus, and the ruins of the Bishop's palace in Kirkwall.—2, View of Kirkwall, from the west.—3, Stones of Stennis, and view of the Loch.—4, Castle of Birsa, seat of the Earls of Orkney.—5, View of Stromness, Græmsay, and Hoy.——6, The ground plan of the Picts-house at Quanterness.—7, Stones of Stennis.—8, View of the Earl of Orkney's palace at Kirkwall.—9, Another but more distant view of the palace of the Bishop of Orkney, and the Cathedral of St. Magnus, Kirkwall.—10, Noltland castle, Westray.—11, The dwarfie stone under the hill of Hoy.

Before closing our account of this work, we shall present our readers with Dr. Barry's account of the Picts-houses, a kind of monument of the ancient inhabitants, which does not appear to be generally known; the other principal ones are graves and tumuli. The Dr. thinks them to have been a kind of castle or watchtower, or a place of safety for arms or other articles of a similar import; but his own arguments appear to prove them to have been more likely dungeons for containing prisoners of one kind or other; they might also serve as temporary places of defence or watch-towers.

"A third kind of monuments, which ought to be considered as relics of the same people, are those ancient structures, or ruins, well known in many places by the name of Burgh-castles, or more commonly Picts-houses. Sometimes they stand in little holms in the midst of lochs, with a road formed of stones to connect them with the island; sometimes on high land by the sea, near the brink of precipitous rocks; but much oftener on the skirts of sandy bays, and in the vicinity of landing places. Encircling the shores of the main land, as well as those of the other islands, they stretch in a chain from one headland to another, in full view of the harbours and of the ocean; and are evidently so arranged as to communicate one with another.——Far from being confined to this place, they are found, and that too in similar situations, in the country from which the Picts originally came, as well as in those that constituted their once extensive dominion. In proof of this, it may be observed, that there is a remarkable one of that kind at Sualsburg, near Drontheim; another called the Castle of Ymsburg, in Westrogothia. Many of them are still to be seen in the shores of Caithness, of Sunderland, and of East-Ross. The vale of Glenelg, near Bornera, contains no fewer than four. The foundations of several have been discovered on a plain near Perth; and that of Dirnadilla, in Strathnaver, is no less distinguished for its structure, than the very large one at Dunrobin Castle, which seems to have within its precincts several smaller ones, its connexions or dependants. But, turning from these, if we direct our attention to the north, with a view to explore the Pictish territories in that quarter, we shall find these ancient structures perhaps in greater number, but certainly more entire, of a more curious form, and of much larger dimensions. Those found in Shetland, and known every where in that country by the name of Burghs, are much superior in these respects to what are here, or even perhaps to any in Scotland. In the south, and in the east coast, there are but few of them now entire, having been demolished, partly from curiosity to know their structure and contents, and partly in order to carry off their materials, to enclose lands or build farm-houses. But among the sister islands to the north, where there has been no want of materials for these purposes, these curious edifices have been suffered to remain unhurt, in testimony of the respect that the inhabitants have entertained for the works of their ancestors.

"They are, almost without exception, of a circular base, rising into the shape of a cone, with its top somewhat blunted; and as they are generally every where in ruins, their outside is covered with a thick sward of fine grass, and, on a superficial view, they have very much the appearance of large tumuli, or barrows. Stones of a convenient form, and of a large size, without any sort of cement, are the materials of which they have been constructed; and on a more narrow inspection, they appear evidently to be of two kinds, differing from each other in both their structure and dimensions. The smaller, which seem to be the oldest, consist of one thick circular wall, in the inside of which there are sometimes places that might have served for beds; and this form, we are told, was agreeable to a mode of building among the people of Iceland, and other Scandinavian colonies. In some of them at a greater, and in others at a less height, this wall begins to converge gradually towards the top, till only a small hole remained, which seems to have been either covered with flat stones, or suffered to be open.

"The larger are far more complicated in their internal structure.—Besides the outer wall, which they have in common with the former, they have also an inner one, concentric with, and distant about two feet from the other; and these walls are so formed, as sometimes to meet at no great height, and thus enclose a space around the bottom of the building. In the form of others of this kind, there is still greater variety. Like the former, they have two walls; but these neither meet nor converge, but ascend parallel to each other at the distance of little more than two feet; and this space, which is entered by a door of two feet high from without, is occupied by a stair of a winding spiral form, from the bottom to the top of the building. The largest kind, which are, as well as in other places, denominated Burghs, are surrounded by a broad deep ditch, and a sort of rampart.

"To one or other of these, it is probable, must belong that which has been lately discovered at Quanterness. As works of that nature have never been clearly understood, though they have excited much curiosity in men who take pleasure in studying the progress of the human mind, by looking back to early ages, the utmost attention has been given to examine that Picts-house with care, to measure its dimensions accurately, and to delineate the form of all its parts with precision. Situated on a gentle declivity, under the brow of the hill of Wideford, it looks toward the North Isles; has a full view of the bay of Frith, and the pleasant little island of Damsay, from which it is not far ditsant, and lies little more than a mile west from the road or harbour of Kirkwall. Like the rest, it bears externally the form of a truncated cone, the height of which is about fourteen feet, and the circumference at the base three hundred and eighty-four; but whether, like them also, it be surrounded by one or two circular walls, the quantity of rubbish prevented us from discovering, though, that it is so, is very probable. In one respect it differs from most of them, as it stands alone, and at a distance from the shore; whereas, in general, they are situated on the shores of the sea, and several of them at no great distance from, and in full view of one another, as if they were some way or other connected, or had been intended for mutual communication.

"Internally it consists of several cells or apartments, the principal one of which is in the centre, twenty-one feet six inches long, six feet six inches broad, and eleven feet six inches high, built, without any cement, with large flat stones, the one immediately above projecting over that below, so as gradually to contract the space within as the building rises, till the opposite walls meet at the top, where they are bound together by large stones laid across, to serve as it were for key-stones. Six other apartments of an exactly similar form, constructed with the same sort of materials, and united in the same manner, but of little more than half the dimensions, communicated with this in the centre; each by a passage about two feet square, on a level with the floor; and the whole may

be considered as connected together by a passage of nearly the same extent from without, which leads into this chief apartment. So far as can now be discovered, there does not appear ever to have been, in any part of the building, either chink or hole for the admission of air or light; and this circumstance alone is sufficient to shew that it had not been destined for the abode of men. The contents were accordingly such as might have been naturally expected in such a gloomy mansion. None of those things, which have been discovered in similar places, were found here; but the earth, at the bottom of the cells, as deep as it could be dug, was of a dark colour, of a greasy feel, and of a fetid odour, plentifully intermingled with bones, some of which were almost entirely consumed, and others had, in defiance of time, remained so entire, as to shew that they were the bones of men, of birds, and of some domestic animals. But though many of them had nearly mouldered into dust, they exhibited no marks of having been burnt; nor were ashes of any kind to be seen within any part of the building. In one of the apartments, an entire human skeleton, in a prone attitude, was found; but in the others, the bones were not only separated from another, but divided into very small fragments."

With respect to the execution of the work, the author displays great intelligence and research; he evidently, as we said before, writes with the view of conveying useful information, and he commonly shews great acuteness and discrimination in his observations. A work of this kind, to be both interesting and useful, must necessarily require talents and application; and, in the present instance, we have little to complain of in both these respects. The selection of his ideas, particularly in his hints for improvement, and in his manner of treating them, are commonly judicious. His language is lax as to the wording of his sentences; but in the cast of them, he is rather happy than otherwise; indeed the style of the latter leads us to be somewhat surprised at the appearance of the former. When treating on the unceasing object of his solicitude, the improvement of the Orkney islands, his observations will be found highly useful, in as far as they appear to be built on the sound basis of experience, and on a thorough knowledge of human nature; and we have only to regret that the present imperfect state of man should prevent all such hints from being reduced to practice. To those who only wish for a general account of the Orkneys, we have no hesitation in recommending the present work; it will be found to be all they want; and as a more particular one, it will be found useful, both for perusal and reference. And, as every thing relative to these islands must be received with satisfaction, they being almost as little known in England, as those in the Pacific Ocean, moreover, the author having bestowed much attention on it, with the view of rendering it a book of reference, we think it decidedly entitled to our warmest approbation. Nay, in spite of the present fashion of reviewing, we repeat, that the History of the Orkney Islands is a work of merit, and well worth the candid and serious attention of every person who has their prosperity and improvement at heart. L.

LI. *An* Analytical Inquiry *into the* Principles *of* Taste. *By* R. P. Knight. [*Concluded.*]

THE third chapter of the second part, which is on the Association of Ideas, is dedicated to the consideration of the judgment, and commences with shewing in what it consists. "Judgment is more properly the result of a faculty, than a faculty itself, it being the decision which reason draws from comparison: whence, the word is commonly

used to signify the talent of deciding justly and accurately, in matters that do not admit of mathematical demonstration; in which sense judgment may be properly considered as a mode of action of reason. It is the opposite of wit; as Locke, and after him the author of the Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful, has justly observed; *wit* being principally employed in discovering resemblances, and judgment in detecting differences." This definition is followed by another of reason, which, "in the strict sense of the word, has little or nothing to do with taste; for taste depends on feeling and sentiment, and not on demonstration or argument."—In this definition, the author evidently confines himself to reasoning, or to a chain of reasonings, or inductions, otherwise it might admit of some contraversion; but it is one excellency of his work, to strip off indistinct or confused applications of language, and to reduce them to their genuine significations.

The author illustrates and confirms his definition of judgment by a variety of considerations on epic and dramatic fiction; on oratory, on politeness, on dress, and demeanor, from painting and sculpture: the variety of collateral ideas introduced in treating on these subjects, are well treated on; but the author displays so much rambling in the arrangement and succession of his ideas, as to throw material obstruction in the way of analysing his work.

The third part treats on the PASSIONS, and is divided into three chapters; the first is on the Sublime and Pathetic, the second is on the Ridiculous, and the third and last is on Novelty.

"The PASSIONS," the author says, "considered either physically as belonging to the constitution of the individual, or morally, as operating on that of society, do not come within the scope of my present inquiry; it being only by sympathy, that they are connected with subjects of taste; or that they produce in the mind any of those tender feelings which are called pathetic, or those exalted or enthusiastic sentiments which are called sublime.—When we see others suffer, we naturally suffer with them, though not in the same degree, nor even in the same modes: for those sufferings which we would most dread personally to endure, we delight to see exhibited or represented, though not actually endured by others; and nevertheless this delight certainly arises from sympathy." Mr. K. goes on to support his opinion in the instance of tragedy; he says, "Of this kind" (of sympathy) "is that, which we receive from tragedy, and all pathetic or impassioned narratives, the intrinsic truth or falsehood of which, as before observed, does not matter, provided they have the semblance of truth; that is, provided the characters be consistent with themselves; the incidents with the characters, and with each other; and the expressions of sentiment and passion such as such incidents would naturally excite in such characters." He goes on in illustration by referring to and combating an idea of Mr. Burke's, viz. that the nearer tragedy approaches to reality, and the further it removes us from all idea of fiction, the more perfect its power. This idea, which appears to be expressed with too much latitude, and to have arisen solely from viewing tragedy in the gross, Mr. Knight combats with some ability indeed he dives to its foundation, and treats on it abstractedly. On a gross and general view of the subject, Mr. B. appears to be tolerably correct; but we think that the author traces it fairly, and confutes properly.—Mr. K. goes on with confirming and

supporting his opinion, by a few considerations on fiction and reality; on the sympathy which arises from beholding energy as manifested in danger, such as those exhibited in the games of the Romans, the fights of the criminals with wild beasts, the gladiators, the Americans with their captives, and in similar employments of a modern date, such as cock-fighting, bull-baiting, boxing, &c. Whilst mentioning the last subject, he singularly enough goes on to say, "but the display of manly intrepidity, firmness, gallantry, activity, strength, and presence of mind which these contests call forth, *is an honour to the English nation*, and such as no man need be ashamed of viewing with interest, pride, and delight; and *we may safely predict*, that if the magistrates, through a mistaken notion of preserving the public peace, succeed in suppressing them, *there will be an end of that sense of honour and spirit of gallantry*, which distinguishes the common people of this country from that of all others; and which is *not only the best guardian of their morals, but perhaps the only security now left either for our civil liberty or political independance.*"—We rarely allow ourselves to criticize on particular sentences, but how, in the name of wonder, are our morals to be guarded by boxing matches, or bull-baiting, or cock-fighting? truly, in this way: "If men are restrained from fighting occasionally for prizes and honorary distinctions, they will soon cease to fight at all; and decide their private quarrels with daggers instead of blows; in which case, the lower order will become a base rabble of cowards and assassins, ready at any time to sacrifice the higher to the avarice and ambition of a foreign tyrant." This is doing evil, that good may abound, with a witness; and for once Mr. K.'s sagacity appears to have forsaken him: he is so decidedly bent on illustrating his theory, as to make himself reprehensible on other grounds. We hope better things of the lower orders of people in this country; and we venture to hint, that we expect their general spirit to be little altered by combats which they never beheld, by exhibitions which they never saw, or by boxing matches, which they never fought.

Mr. Knight is much better employed when he says, that the "radical difference between tragedy and comedy is, that the one exhibits the characters of men superior, and the other inferior to those of ordinary nature; that is, tragedy displays the energies, and comedy the weakness of humanity." This opinion of Aristotle he confirms with much discrimination and judgment, in a series of observations on the drama, on terror and pity. After much judicious, but rambling, reasoning, and sound criticism, the author at length informs us, after the idea of Longinus, which he professes to confirm and illustrate, that "all sublime feelings are feelings of exultation, and expansion of the mind, tending to rapture and enthusiasm; and whether they be excited by sympathy with external objects, or arise from the internal operations of the mind, they are still of the same nature. In grasping at infinity, the mind exercises the powers before noticed, of multiplying without end; and in so doing, it expands and exalts itself, by which means its feelings and sentiments become sublime.

The same effects result from contemplating all vast and immense objects; such as spacious plains, lakes, forests, extensive ranges of extremely high mountains, mighty rivers, unbounded seas, and above all, the endless expanse of unknown vacuity." The author illustrates these ideas by instancing stupendous works of art, as productive of sublime feelings, and pursues it with riches,

splendor, magnificence, darkness, vacuity, silence, storms, earthquakes, volcanoes, &c. Terror, he conceives to be in itself no source of the sublime, and it is only by viewing it, in connection with the great and terrible operations of nature, that it excites the sublime in us. Mr. Burke appears to have written his inquiry, whilst his imagination was stronger than his judgment, and his discrimination less than either: hence Mr. K. often controverts his opinions with justice: we may truly say, in matters of this sort, that discrimination is the first, second, and third requisite to success; it is here that the author shines. He goes on to illustrate his ideas on terror, by considering a passage of Virgil, another of Lucretius, of the same import; by superstition and enthusiasm, plague, pestilence, famine, discord, pain, &c. Mr. K. next bestows some attention on confuting the idea, that pain and terror are sources of the sublime; and he appears to have the decided advantage of Mr. Burke. The remainder of this section is occupied with examining a variety of delusive opinions, which have gone abroad on this kind of subjects; and his illustrations, which are chiefly drawn from poetry, will be found entertaining, and commonly correct.

The second chapter, which is on the RIDICULOUS, pleases us much better than any other in the whole volume; and the reason for it is probably this, that we always understand what the author aims at, and his conclusions, though not strongly marked, are sufficiently obvious: insomuch that we can readily trace the catenation of the whole, which is more than can be said of many other of the chapters. "Diametrically opposite to the sublime and pathetic is the ridiculous: for laughter is an expression of joy and exultation, which arises not from sympathy, but triumph; and which, therefore, seems to have its principle in malignity. Those vices which are not sufficiently baneful and destructive to excite detestation; and those frailties and errors which are not sufficiently serious and calamitous to excite pity, are generally such as excite laughter." Few, we apprehend, will be disposed to deny the accuracy of this definition; and Mr. Knight illustrates it with a few considerations on comedy, which is as diametrically opposite to tragedy as the ridiculous is to the sublime and pathetic. He next defines and describes wit, humour, the burlesque, the ludicrous, mimicry, good nature, and good humour; these are followed by a few observations on joy; and the chapter is closed with some considerations on the drama, which will be found just. The author, whilst on the last of these subjects, is perhaps one of the first writers of the present age, who is so far superior to the common cant respecting the morality and wisdom to be obtained from beholding dramatic exhibitions, as utterly to deny the probability of such a circumstance ever happening. Such, most probably, is the opinion of every thinking man, and it is high time that stage playing were driven from the *stage*, and that rational employments were substituted in their place.

The third and last chapter is on NOVELTY. "It has been observed, in a preceding part of this inquiry, that every natural sentiment or sensation, when long continued without variation or interruption, becomes an habitual mode of existence instead of a transitory affection; and, therefore, ceases to produce any marked degree of either pleasure or pain. Even if repeated frequently, and always in the same mode and degree, it will become so

far habitual, as to be very insipid, though not quite neutral or imperceptible: for if the revival of it can so far awaken attention as to be perceived and noticed, its impression must be either pleasing or the contrary; though perhaps in so slight a degree, as scarcely to relieve the mind from that painful listlessness, which arises from the sense of mere unemployed and unvaried existence.

Change and variety are therefore necessary to the enjoyment of all pleasure, whether sensual or intellectual; and so powerful is this principle, that all change, not so violent as to produce a degree of irritation in the organs absolutely painful, is pleasing, and preferable to any uniform and unvaried gratification." Such is Mr. Knight's idea of novelty, that fickle goddess, to whom all mankind offer up their ardent and unceasing adoration. She seems to be made for the purpose of governing us, or rather every thing in us, whether mental or bodily, seems calculated for the purpose of paying her homage. Without her aid, supposing our faculties the same as they are at present, life would be a state absolutely insupportable.—Mr. K. as usual, is a little rambling, but his ideas are correct, and will be read with satisfaction: we shall close our account of his work with his description and idea of the effects of solitary confinement.

"To be secluded from every object of attachment or pursuit, whether animate or inanimate, and reduced to dead silent solitude, in which the mind is left to the unvaried and uninterrupted sense of its own mere existence, without any hope of change but in its termination, is perhaps the most extreme state of suffering which human nature can long endure. Such is perpetual solitary imprisonment, the most cruel, because the most permanent and lingering mode of torture of any, which the malignant ingenuity of man hath invented to torment man, and which has this peculiarity of injustice over most others, that while it guards the sufferer merely to make him suffer, it holds out no example of terror to deter others from committing his crime. His sufferings being unseen, no one observes or thinks of them: for liberty, occupation, and society, are like health, reputation, and fortune, blessings which no one ever knows or considers the value, till he feels the loss."

Notwithstanding we may have occasionally objected to Mr. Knight's opinions, we have received much gratification from perusing his work; as a whole, it has great merit, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of every person, whose mind is sufficiently enlarged to enjoy such studies. Its principal excellency will be found to consist in the accuracy with which the author ascertains and discriminates each part of his subject, and the habit of viewing things as they really exist, when ascertained. He separates ideas from their prototypes, sensations from ideas, and things from both; he uniformly endeavours to affix a precise meaning to words or ideas, which have hitherto been used with too much latitude or confusion; and his thoughts will generally stand the ordeal of sound judgment. He often attacks the author of the Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful, and generally with success, in as far as Mr. Burke views things too much in the gross, the which is the cause of much confusion and incorrectness; but Mr. Knight endeavours to trace them to their origin, and consequently to gain correct ideas, and such as nature will ever own as her legitimate offspring.

Its principal faults are of two kinds, those respecting the casting and arrangement of the work, and those of the language.—Abstract

subjects have need of all the advantages of arrangement and diction to make them even tolerably agreeable to the common reader; and if writers who treat on them materially fail in both these respects, he will flag and tire, and possibly find fault, without knowing why.—It would have added much to the facility of the reader's progress, had Mr. K. been careful to have divided and subdivided his chapters into numerous and prominent heads, with proper connecting and analytical titles to each, and that, with almost mathematical precision. And, had he carefully, but not laboriously, traced his own progress, from point to point, his aim would not only have become obvious, but his arrangement would have become lucid; and his work, instead of being readable, would have been admirable in almost every respect. Whereas, for want of attending to these little things, these tricks (as Mr. K. may call them) of execution, he often appears to aim at no particular mark, and to ramble on without any decided object in view. Trifling as these observations may seem, the want of attention to them imperceptibly lowers the book in the reader's opinion, without, at first sight, letting him know how: and, having employed marginal instead of running heads, he might have easily rendered that circumstance of great use to him. These objections must be understood as being solely applicable to the arrangement and casting of the work; because, in general, whatever single idea Mr. K. treats on, it is always done pleasantly and correctly; and if we read on, without any particular attention to the general design of the work, few of them will be apparent.—If it be objected, that it is the abstract nature of the subject, which necessarily gives origin to them, we offer nothing farther in vindication, than the preceding paragraph.

The language generally conveys the author's ideas with tolerable accuracy and clearness; but it displays a kind of aphoristic brevity, whilst it possesses a degree of pointedness nearly amounting to affectation, and which infallibly destroys its energy and simplicity, and the simplicity of the treatise: and, whilst on the subject, we cannot avoid applying his own ideas to his own work, viz. "When we find every florid and affected rhetorician, who has successively contributed to the corruption of Greek, Latin, and English eloquence, applauding in quaint phraseology and epigrammatic point, the simple purity of Xenophon, Cæsar, and Swift, and condemning in others, the very style which he employs, we can scarcely believe that he knew, at the time of writing, how widely the taste, which he had acquired by habit, differed from the judgment which he exercised under the influence of authority."

Had this been a trifling work, however, we should have bestowed much less attention on it: the blemishes which we have pointed out are of small magnitude, when compared with its excellencies, and it will amply repay the reader who will conquer these difficulties, by the lucid and accurate ideas which it will every where afford. Ω.

LII. *The* TRANSACTIONS *of the* LINNÆAN SOCIETY *of* LONDON. *Vol. VII.* 4*to. boards.* 1804. White.

THE character of the Transactions of this useful society is so well established, and the abilities of those of its Fellows who usually contribute communications, are so well known, that our praise would be perfectly superfluous: we shall, therefore, merely endeavour to give our readers an idea of the contents of

the present volume, in order to assist in spreading the knowledge of them as widely as possible.

It commences with the society's charter, its bye-laws, and the patent of armorial bearings.

The first paper is the production of that accurate and profound naturalist A. H. Haworth, Esq. F.L.S. and contains a new arrangement of the genus Aloë, with a chronological sketch of the progressive knowledge of that genus, and of other succulent genera. These difficult plants which have not, from various causes, been properly investigated or well understood, are here first reduced to order by Mr. H. and his descriptions are written from the living plants, all of which, except those mentioned as being otherwise, are in his own possession. His well known accuracy, and indefatigable diligence, will be the best guarantee that can be desired, for the correctness of his arrangement and subdivisions, and the appropriateness of his descriptions. Mr. H. divides the genus into three sections, viz. PARVIFLORÆ, CURVIFLORÆ, and GRANDIFLORÆ. The PARVIFLORÆ are subdivided into *Rigidæ*, including the A. viscosa, aspera, foliolosa, imbricata, tortuosa, pentagona, spiralis, expansa, *(and a variety, major)* and albicans; *Acaules*, including the species cymbiformis, reticulata, and retusa; *Ciliatæ*, mirabilis, pumila, translucens, and arachnoides; *Margaritaceæ*, recurva, attenuata, margaritifera, *(and four varieties, maxima, major, minor, and minima)*. The CURVIFLORÆ are subdivided into *Bifariæ*, verrucosa intermedia, lingua, *(including five varieties, angustifolia, latifolia, longifolia, angulata, and multifaria)*, nigricans, carinata *(subglabra.)*, pulchra and obliqua. The GRANDIFLORÆ are subdivided into *Anomalæ*, variegata, and plicatilis; *Acaules*, humilis, *(including two varieties, incurva and tuberculata)*, and suberecta; *Subacaules*, prolifera, depressa, and virens; *Suffrutescentes*, saponaria, *(with three varieties, minor, obscura, and latifolia)*, serrulata, striata, lineata, glauca, barbadensis, soccotrina, and purpurascens; *Frutescentes*, arborescens, africana, dichrotoma, ferox, supralœvis, flavispina, albispina, mitræformis, *(elatior, humilior, and spinosior)*, and brevifolia. Of the above sixty-nine species and varieties, Mr. Haworth has now first given names to no fewer than thirty-two; and the naturalist who has not made the genus his particular study, will thank him for rendering the knowledge of the Aloës so much more accurate than heretofore.—Mr. H. subjoins an appendix, containing the names of nine species which he has not seen.

The second paper is on the germination of the seeds of the Orchideæ, by R. A. Salisbury, Esq. F.R.S. and L. S. An opinion having gone abroad that the seeds of the Orchideæ will rarely or never germinate, the author controverts it.

The third communication, if properly attended to, may eventually be of much service to this country in general, and to the East India Company in particular: it is an account of the Tusseh, and Arrindy silk-worms, of Bengal; and is by W. Roxburgh, M. D. F. L. S.—This paper commences with the character and synonyma of the Phalæna Paphia, or the Tusseh Silkworm; followed by a detailed description of it in all its stages; and that is succeeded by a letter from Mr. Atkinson, of Jungypore, and an extract of another from the same gentleman, to W. Pope, Esq. giving an account of the mode of management adopted by the natives in obtaining it, and in manufacturing the cocoons into a most durable clothing. The Phalæna Cynthia, or the Arrindy silk-worm, feeds entirely on the leaves of the common Ricinus, or Palma Christi, called by the natives *Arrindy*, hence its name. The Doctor gives a detailed description of it in

all its stages, which is followed by a farther account of its qualities, furnished by the above Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Glass, of Bauglipore, and by Mr. Creighton, of Malda. The latter gentleman says, "Its uses" (the cloth made of the Arrindy silk) "are for clothing for both men and women, and it will wear constantly, ten, fifteen, or twenty years: the merchants also use it for packing fine cloths, silks, or shawls. It must, however, be always washed in cold water, as, if put into boiling water, it makes it tear like old rotten cloth."—Were the habits of these insects properly investigated and ascertained, and a proper method of managing them adopted, we are led to expect that they would afford an immense addition to the revenue of the East India Company, and great advantage to this and every other nation; in as far as the silk yielded by both is incredibly durable, particularly that of the Arrindy worm. It is a great fault with most associated bodies of men, that they either proceed too learnedly, or too much the reverse in matters of this sort. Would the East India Company but make it worth the while of a few of our most able butterfly catchers, to go over to ascertain their history and their habits, we have little doubt but they would quickly be able to give such an account of them as would be of service. Self interest is undoubtedly the main-spring of the majority of the actions of mankind in matters of this kind; but the man, or the company of men, who discover or bring to perfection a new article of clothing, or a new article of commerce, are much greater benefactors to their fellow creatures than those whose sole aim is the spreading of universal domain, or the destruction of social order. We would recommend persons, going to India, to consult this article previous to their departure.

The fourth paper is a description of the British Lizards, and of a new species of Viper. By Revett Shepherd, A. B. F. L. S. The lizards having only been imperfectly ascertained hitherto, Mr. Shepherd has taken some pains in describing them at length. He makes two divisions as usual, land and water lizards.—The first includes the scaly or swift lizard (Lacerta *agilis*) which is described by Pennant; the swelled tail lizard, (Lacerta *ædura*), which is not described by that author; the viperine lizard, (Lacerta *anguiformis*), not unlikely to be the L. anguiformis of Ray: it generally resides on heaths; and the writer of the present account has once seen a lizard, which appears to answer this description, on heathy ground.—Mr. Shepherd seems to have seen it often. The brown lizard (L. *vulgaris*) is described by Pennant.—The division water lizards, includes the warty lizard, (L. *palustris*), which is described by Pennant, and the spotted lizard (L. *maculata*) not mentioned by that author. Mr. S. asks, whether the latter be the L. aquatica of Linnæus: this part of the paper is concluded with some observations on the larvæ of these animals. The new viper mentioned by Mr. S. he calls the Coluber Cæruleus, from the fine azure blue colour of its belly. The writer of this account thinks he once saw a viper of this kind, but as he writes from memory, he cannot be certain; he however, at that time, took it for a young viper. We are indebted to Mr. Shepherd for his remarks, as mankind are all inclined to pass over things, which may be ascertained any day, without common examination. Had they all been natives of India, they would probably have long since been accurately described.

The fifth paper, gives a description of the Bos frontalis, a new species from India, by A. B. Lam-

bert, Esq. F. R. S. V. P. L. S. The author gives, besides a detailed description of it, a short account of its natural history, in a letter from George Harris, Esq. The twentieth paper contains the natural history of this animal, Mr. Lambert having obtained a further account of it, through the intermediation of Mr. Fleming, the which was transmitted to the latter gentleman by Mr. Macrae, at Chittagong.

The sixth, is a description of the Esox Saurus, the Saury Pike or Skipper, by the Rev. Thomas Rackett, M. A. F. R. S. and L. S. This account contains a description, and a few references to authors: Pennant gives an indifferent figure of it in his tour in Scotland.

The seventh communication, is by George Montagu, Esq. F. L. S. and contains a description of several marine animals found on the south coast of Devonshire. The labours of this gentleman have already much increased the number of known marine animals on the British coast, and if he persevere, and favour the world with the result of his exertions, the natural historian will be greatly obliged to him: he seems careful in giving new species, lest he should cause confusion, rather than add to our stock of information. This paper contains six descriptions of species in the Genus Cancer, two of Oniscus; the Monoculi he has, for the present, omitted treating on. Of the Intestinæ he has described two species of Gordius, and one of Sipuniculus: in the Mollusca tribe, he describes one species of Laplysia.—Of Doris, five species are described, followed by one of Amphitrite, four of Nereis, and one of Asterias.—Two plates accompany this communication.

The descriptions of four new British Lichens, by Dawson Turner, Esq. M. A. F. L. S. display much knowledge of these intricate genera: he names his new species, *chrysocephalus*, *fuscellus*, *luteo-albus*, and *porriginosus*: this paper is accompanied with figures.

The ninth, is a communication from E. Rudge, Esq. F. L. S. and contains descriptions of several new species of Carex from North America. Mr. B. names them, *ovata*, *tenuis*, *intumescens*, *folliculata*, *flexilis*, and *gigantea*.

The tenth, gives some useful remarks on the Dillenian Herbarium, at present in the botanic garden at Oxford: it will be found highly deserving of consultation by the muscologist; and is the production of Dawson Turner, Esq. F. R. S. A.S. and L. S.

The eleventh, contains descriptions of some fossil shells found in Hampshire, by William Pilkington, Esq. F. A. S. and L. S.

The twelfth paper is an historical account of Testaceological writers, and is the joint production of Dr. Maton, and the Rev. Thomas Rackett, and occupies one hundred and twenty-five pages. The names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee for its excellence, independant of its own internal evidence. We shall give a detailed account of it on a future occasion.

The thirteenth, contains an illustration of the grass called by Linnæus Cornucopiæ Alopecuroides, by the President, J. E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S. This plant which had been misnamed by Linnæus, Cornucopia Alopecuroides, Dr. S. has demonstrated to be a monstrosity of the Alopecurus Utriculatus.

The fourteenth, is a description of such species of Chironia as grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope, by Sir Charles Peter Thunberg, Knt. F. M. L. S. &c. This learned botanist has had the advantage of viewing these plants in their natural living state, and his descriptions are in consequence entitled to greater attention: the species which he describes, are *tetragonia*, *nudicaulis*,

frutescens, *jasminoides*, *lychnoides*, *linoides*, and *coccifera*. In his introductory remarks, the author complains of the difficulty of discriminating betwixt the genera Gentiana, Swertia, Exacum, Chlora, and Chironia; a difficulty which not unfrequently and necessarily occurs, in the Linnæan system. Would it not be advisable, in such cases, to include all the plants possessing such near affinity under one general head, and to discriminate them when thus arranged in the way pointed out by nature, into different sets? We do not at present recollect any instance of the kind referred to, having actually been put in practice, but the plan appears to be perfectly feasible. Hence, the difficulty would be both acknowledged and obviated, and the tyro would be prepared to encounter it when he knew where to expect it. To profound botanists such distinctions would be unnecessary; but every man is a learner at some period of his life, and the attainment of accurate knowledge of the productions of nature is the aim of all who are desirous of the advancement of science: it must also necessarily precede their application to the various purposes of domestic œconomy and medicine.

The fifteenth paper contains some remarks on the generic characters of Mosses, and particularly of the genus Mnium, by the president, Dr. Smith. The author confirms the arrangement of Dillenius, though he reasons on entirely different principles: an irrefragible proof of the accuracy of the observations of the latter. Dr. Smith gives a longitudinally furrowed cylindrical capsule, as a character, which will re-assemble all the Mnia of Dillenius, with the exception of the first, the Tetraphis Pellucida; the Dr. also adds, that this character may be depended on: he gives all the species included under his arrangement, amounting to seven.

The observations on the Zizania Aquatica, by Mr. Lambert, contained in the sixteenth communication, leads us to hope for an addition to the food of man, from a plant which will only grow in water or watery places. We are often tempted to think our naturalists to be too ardent after fixing the characters of plants which are both scarce and rare; whereas, would they bestow more pains on ascertaining their uses, mankind would begin to feel the benefit of their researches, and the cavillers would not be so often induced to say *cui bono?* We do not, however, expect much progress to be made in knowledge of that kind, till all the plants shall be ascertained, as experience teaches us only to expect a certain degree, and that of fashionable exertion, in men who are not compelled by stern necessity, to tug at the oar more than they please.

The seventeenth paper contains some observations on the Durion, the Durio Zibethinus of Linnæus, by C. König, F. L. S. This respectable botanist, whose share in the editing of the Annals of Botany, must entitle him to the good opinion of every naturalist, corrects some mistakes of Linnæus respecting this plant, and gives a more accurate description of it from a specimen sent from Amboyna to Sir Joseph Banks: it is accompanied with figures.

The eighteenth is a useful article, and contains observations on some British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes, by George Montagu, Esq. F.L.S. all of which appear to be more or less imperfectly known. The animals noticed, are, the harvest mouse (Mus Messorius of Dr. Shaw), concerning which some new particulars are given; the water shrew mouse of Pennant, (Sorex fodiens of Gme-

lin and Shaw); this is a scarce animal, and Mr. M. gives some farther particulars respecting it.—As an addition to what has been hitherto said on the subject, the writer of the present account knows an instance of its having been taken in marshy ground, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and he believes the specimen to be at present in the collection of a respectable friend of his now resident at Walworth. Mr. Montagu next details some interesting particulars respecting the natural history of the Cirl Bunting (Emberiza Cirlus of Gmelin), followed by some others on the Dartford Warbler, (Motacilla Provincialis of Gmelin); the ringed Plover, (Charadrius Hiaticula, Gmelin); and the black-headed Gull (Larus Ridibundus, Gmelin); in which he takes some pains to ascertain its various progressive changes, the names which have been given to it during each, and finally he fixes its location.—The fishes described by Mr. Montagu, are, the Cepola Rubescens, Gmelin, taken in Salcomb bay, Devon; the toothed Gilthead, (Sparus Niger Turton's Linnæus); and the bimaculated sucker, of Pennant (the Cyclopterus bimaculatus of Turtons Linn.)

The nineteenth contains Biographical Memoirs of several Norwich botanists, in a letter to Alexander Macleay, Esq. Sec Lin. S. from the president. This paper gives a brief, but not unpleasing account of the Norwich botanists.

The twenty-first and last paper is a description of a large species of Rat, a native of the East Indies, by Captain Thomas Hardwicke, F.L.S. This is a mischievous and destructive animal: the author mentions a case, in which the bite of one of them produced all the symptoms of Hydrophobia, in an European belonging to the artillery, who died under the disease.

The volume is closed with extracts from the society's minute book, a continuation of the catalogue of its library, and a list of the donors to the latter.—The plates are—1, Germination of the Orchideæ—2 and 3, Tusseh and Arrindy Silk-worms—4, Bos Frontalis—5, Esox Saurus—6 and 7, Marine Animals—8, Lichens—9 and 10, Carices—11, Fossil Shells—12, Chironiæ—13, Zizania Aquatica—14, 15, and 16, Durio Zibethinus—17, Cepola Rubescens—And 18, Mus Giganteus.

We have ventured to hint above, that associated bodies often go much too learnedly to work in their proceedings; we might also add, that they are often too dignified, and will not stoop to what may be called little things, but which, nevertheless, are highly useful. Many causes may contribute to this; a man of science is not unfrequently an inadequate judge of the value of his own acquisitions, many things appearing trifling to him, merely because of his having long been acquainted with them; but which, were they communicated to the world, would always find some people ignorant enough, to think them of value: a certain degree of pride too, which will not permit a man to stoop to what he thinks a detail of trifles, lest some wicked wight should ridicule them, has now and then, we apprehend, operated in a similar manner. Another objection which we have now and then heard urged against societies is their slowness, a complaint which we fear will hardly be redressed in this country, so long as the love of ease shall so far prevail over exertion, as to keep us from attaining heights accessible even by perseverance rather than labour.—Our neighbours, the French, have at present manifestly the advantage over us in both these respects; and their example, how little soever it may be worth copying in many things, is highly deserving of imitation in the present instance: their active

and versatile genius keeps them ever on the alert, and in the pursuit of novelty; whilst their want of profundity causes them often, many will say commonly, to descend to what Englishmen will call trifles.—French activity and versatility, combined with English profundity and perseverance, united in the same person, would produce the most happy results, and greatly facilitate the progress of science. C.

LIII. MEMOIRS *of* C. M. TALLEYRAND DE PERIGORD; *containing the Particulars of his private and public Life; of his Intrigues in Boudoirs, as well as in Cabinets. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch.* 2 *Vols.* 12*mo.* 12*s. boards.* Murray.

IT has been satisfactorily proved, by Mr. Kett in his "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," in the opinion of the writer of this article, that the beast, mentioned in Revelation, possessed of horns like a lamb, but who spake like a dragon, can hardly be any other than that power which so insidiously, so silently, and so fatally sprung up in Germany, and flourished so vigorously in France during the late revolution, and which has usually been denominated Jacobinism, in its most extended sense, viz. including, besides a disregard to, a contempt of religion, an ardent desire of levelling all governments with the dust, and of destroying all the bonds of social order and society. It is not less probable, from the order of revelation, but this beast was to display his feats at the present period; and that through him, and his instrumentality, the just judgments of the divine Being should be inflicted on the dissoluteness of the world.

The principal and primary agents of this soothing, dragon-speaking beast, appear to have been Voltaire, with his worthy colleagues, Frederic, D'Alembert, Diderot, as also Weishaupt, and his insidious herd of illuminati, and a few others whose names are pretty well known: the names of the secondary ones are too numerous to mention; but such of them as have already made their appearance, will be found in the annals of the most horrible scenes of the French revolution, and of the intermediate period to the present time; those which are yet to come (and it is to be feared there are still many) will most probably be found in the revolutionary annals of France and of several other states, whose timidity appears leading them apace to bow to the same ignominious yoke. Suffice it to say, that the first were degraded far below human nature by their principles; and that the others were degraded below the footstool of degradation, both by their principles and practice; and though the spirit was most probably the same in all, though the first were only permitted to assume something like the mildness of the lamb, yet, it was only permitted to the secondary ones to display the extent, the power, the ferocity, and the violence of the voice of the dragon.

The lamentably degraded state of religion in France during the last century, need not here be enlarged on, the circumstance being too well known to admit of contradiction, and too glaring for palliation. The ignorance and dissoluteness of the bulk of the clergy had diffused itself amongst the people, and the manners of all classes were more or less tending towards sensuality and atheism. The watchmen all asleep, need we be surprised at the irruption of wolves into the fold—nay, the flock itself courting the kindness of these wolves, could we expect them to be defended against the invaders? Such then be-

ing the state of the country where these scenes were to be acted, and such being the men, who were destined to act, need we be surprised that irreligion and disorder, rapine and bloodshed, should deluge the land? Men, divested of all fear of God, and all respect for the rights of their neighbours, undoubtedly are the most proper persons for inflicting the punishment due to vice and irreligion.

One of the most successful agents of the secondary class, alluded to above, is the hero of the memoir under consideration; superior to most of his competitors in the excess and successfulness of his ill propensities, he has had the luck to escape the guillotine, whilst the generality of them have fallen under its stroke.—Yet we cannot say, that because he has escaped, he is therefore less culpable than any of them; because it seems obvious that he has only hitherto been spared for the purpose of inflicting the punishments of the Divine Being more effectually on the dissoluteness of mankind. The part which he has taken in reducing the wild schemes of his predecessors to practice is not unknown; but as there are numbers who most probably are not much acquainted with his secret history, and as authenticated accounts of his actions are dispersed in various publications, the author of this work has collected them into one focus; and, besides arranging and connecting the whole, he has here and there superadded such anecdotes and accounts of him as have fallen under his own observation.

It may appear a little strange to some of our readers, that, in reviewing the life of such a consummate adept in all that is dishonourable and disgraceful to human nature, we should commence an account of it with a slight view of the ways of Providence in the multifarious events of the present momentous period; but, convinced that the ways of God can never err, and that he inflicts no scourge on mankind, unless as a punishment for their wickedness; and farther, the events of the French revolution being so obviously illustrative of this position, the punishment having principally fallen on the governors, the nobles, and most of all the priests, the very guardians of divine honour, but who had so scandalously gone over to the cause of infidelity and dissoluteness; we think that such a sketch may have its use—it may feebly assist in throwing light on the dispensations of Providence, the which appear at present to threaten the very existence of order and civilization, and domestic comfort and peace. Amidst all this confusion, thus much is certain, that wickedness will overthrow a nation; and that though the punishment be deferred, yet it is not the less certain; the history of nations affords many proofs of the truth of the assertion; but we will close these remarks with merely hinting, that the horrors of the revolutionary war, so far as it has been confined to Europe, have principally fallen on the countries where the Roman catholic profession is the standard creed of the bulk of the people. We leave the opposers of revelation to contradict the statement, or to explain the reason why it should be true. Talleyrand and his colleagues still live, and it is to be feared that they may still carry the vengeance of the Divine Being far and wide, till men shall begin to acknowledge from whose hand they receive correction, and inquire why they smart under its scourges.

As the author necessarily follows the order of the events of Talleyrand's life, and as a mere detail of them may be tedious, we shall merely speak of the execution of the work, and terminate our account of it with an extract.

With respect to execution, the language is neither good nor bad, it is, however, perfectly intelligible on the first glance; the translations of some of the letters, and other authentic documents, are rather elegant. The account of Talleyrand's intrigues with the dissolute and silly females of the late French court, are detailed, but they would have been better passed over slightly, or at most, only mentioned at length where necessarily connected with his cabinet machinations. It is true, that by so doing, he would not have fulfilled the import of his title; but that part of his title had been better dispensed with: as they stand, however, they assist in shewing him to be all of a piece throughout. The documents of the revolutionisers will be thankfully received by the friends of Old England, and by the friends of social order in every other kingdom, in as far as they incontestibly demonstrate the wisdom of the British government in every step they took in that momentous period: nay, more, the mildness of the measures pursued by them, in the punishment of the infatuated English propagandists, will redound to their glory, when the page of history alone shall record the events of these "troublous times."

We shall present our readers with a letter from Talleyrand, dated from London, where he then was in October 1792, to Citizen Le Brune, for the purpose of being laid before the executive council, by the latter. The plans recommended by him as the most proper to be adopted, were never acted on; the council being satisfied, that the spirit of disorganization was sufficient to complete the revolutionizing of England, without the interference or assistance of France. Providence, which is ever better than all our fears, happily laid the whole in the dust.

"Citizen Minister,

"Permit me to request the favour of you to communicate to the other members of the executive council, some remarks concerning the real and relative situation of Great Britain and Ireland. I am well aware that many of them have not escaped your wisdom and penetration, or theirs; but knowing also the numerous and various occupations which must divert and divide your attentions, and being upon the spot, I think it my duty to enter into some details, though my capacity is far from being equal to my patriotism and zeal to serve the cause of liberty and equality.

"That, in the British nation, the far greater part of the inhabitants call loudly for a reform, and desire a revolution, which may establish a commonwealth, is undeniable; but the British patriots possess neither our activity, our disinterestedness, nor our energy, philosophy, or elevated views; and they have not yet been able to acquire for a support and rallying point, *the majority in the legislature*. They may, however, and they certainly do intend to resort to arms in supporting their petitions for reform, and their attempt to recover their lost liberties. But as long as the strength and resources of the present government continue unimpaired, they may distress it, and even shake it, but I fear, without aid from France, they will be unable to change or to crush it. The ministers even expect to be reinforced with the interest and talents of all those violent alarmists, terrified or seduced by the eloquent sophistry of the fanatic E. Burke, who will add additional weight to the scale of the English aristocracy.

"Every thing indicates that the King of England will not long continue his present system of neutrality. All the colonels have lately received orders to hasten the completement of their regiments. Several more ships have just been put into commission. A report is prevalent of the militia being directly called out. Societies against *republicans* and *levellers* are talked of as encouraged by government, and the ministerial papers are instructed to hold a language insulting to the French republic, and hostile to our present government. I have also obtained intelligence from a most authentic source, that im-

mediately after the arrival here of a courier from Lord Elgin, at Brussels, with the information of the Duke of Brunswick's retreat from Champagne, fast sailing cutters were sent to the East and West Indies, with instructions for their respective governors to prepare for hostilities, and in the mean time to intrigue with the disaffected in our colonial possessions for their surrender to Great Britain, the instant of a rupture being announced.

"It is besides probable, that England will remain neutral, without interference, should the efforts and valour of our armies be crowned with success? Or, if encountering defeats, will she not take advantage of our disasters, by dividing our spoils with our foes? We have it this moment in our power to command, not only the neutrality of Great Britain and Ireland, but, if it be thought politic, to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the English, Scotch, and Irish commonwealths, established by our arms, and therefore naturally connected with the French republic by the strongest of all ties—a common interest, a common danger, or a common safety.

"According to the inclosed extracts of the last returns sent to the war-office, the regular troops in England do not amount to 20,000 men complete. Of these, 8000 are in or near London—1500 at Portsmouth—1800 at Plymouth—1100 at Dover—900 at Chatham—1800 at Sheerness, Tilbury Fort, and other places on the banks of the Thames. The remainder are quartered either in some manufacturing towns, where insurrections are apprehended, or in the several seaports, so dispersed that in no part do 1000 men garrison the same place.

"By the last official return from the executive committee, you see that England alone contains 166,000 registered patriots, of whom 33,600 may be provided with fire-arms from our depôts, and the remainder, in four days, armed with pikes. Our travelling agents assure us, that besides these, as many more are ready to declare themselves in our favour, were we once landed, and able to support them effectually.

"In Scotland, there are no more than 9500 regular troops, of whom 5000 garrison Edinburgh, where government apprehend an insurrection during an approaching fair in the latter part of this month; 2100 men are quartered at or near Glasgow, and the rest form the garrisons in some small forts or seaports. In the same country, the last official return makes the patriots amount to 44,200 registered, and double that number, who, from different motives, have not yet dared to declare themselves.

"In Ireland, the regular troops amount to 10,400 men, and the registered patriots to 131,500, who expect to be joined by almost every Roman Catholic in the island, should any thing be undertaken by us for their deliverance from their present oppressive yoke.

"All these encouraging circumstances duly considered, my humble proposal is, that our fleet at Toulon, now nearly ready for sea on an expedition in the Mediterranean, after taking on board 20 or 25,000 men, and arms for 100,000 more, change its destination, pass the straits of Gibraltar, and land in Ireland, as an ally of the numerous oppressed patriots in that country. These forces are at present more than sufficient to deprive Great Britain for ever of that important island, or at least to enable us to keep it as a depôt during the war, and a security for her neutrality, in case our attempts to revolutionize her should not meet with an equal success.

"I am, however, not too sanguine in my expressions or expectations, when I assert, that at this period, even in England and Scotland, we shall meet with less resistance, and fewer obstacles than many may suppose, if we are only discreet, prudent, and above all, *expeditious*.

"At three times, in forty-eight hours, we may, without opposition, land 50 or 60,000 men in twenty or thirty different points, under the names of emigrants, and seize on the principal dock-yards, arsenals, and naval stations. With the assistance of our numerous secret adherents, we may even occupy London itself, and *what is certain, and may be depended upon*, our landing will be the signal for a general revolt. The government, terrified by invaders from

abroad, and harassed by insurgents in the bosom of the country, without confidence in its troops, or reliance on the fidelity of the people, would never, with its trifling forces, be able, at the same time, to repel an enemy, and quash rebellion.

"Once masters of the principal sea-ports, with the British navy in our power, we may easily obtain from France what succours we judge necessary. As proclamations in the name of the sovereign people in France, as an ally of the sovereign people in Great Britain and Ireland will precede our marches, after being dispersed at our landing, I cannot be mistaken in my hope of a revolution being effected now in this country much quicker than in 1688. Nay, I am positive, that not so many weeks will be required to change this monarchy into a republic, as it has required years since the revolution to produce the same change in France. Even in those regiments on which government most depends, disaffection has crept in.—In the guards, some officers of rank have already openly avowed their attachment to our cause, and among the men a fermentation has been created, that must be useful to our views.

"Great Britain has at this time no other continental allies than Prussia and Holland. From the spirit and patriotism of our troops, and from the abilities of our generals, the bondage of the latter country must soon cease, and its resources, with those we already command, will enable us to prevent the King of Prussia, and all other despots, from assisting the King of England.

"Should, citizen minister, this plan obtain the approbation of the executive council, no time is to be lost in carrying it into execution, and in informing me of its determination, that the patriots here may be prepared to rise at a moment's warning, and unite with us in our glorious undertaking of delivering the world from the double tyranny of religion and monarchy.

"But, if unfortunately any unforeseen, or to me unknown reasons or impediments prevail, to prevent it from being carried into effect, pardon me when I fear that centuries will elapse before another such opportunity offers to France to seize on Ireland, to invade England and Scotland, and with their riches and power maintain an undisturbed sway over the universe, in proclaiming an universal republic.

"Health and fraternity,
(Signed) "CH. M. TALLEYRAND."

Before dismissing the work, we cannot avoid recommending it to the notice of those who wish to re-contemplate the operations of the secret springs of the French revolution, as it will materially assist in developing them. It will be read with advantage by those whose minds are wavering betwixt a proper love of their country, and admiration of the high but empty sounding deeds of Bonaparte. The atrocity which is displayed in every page, will hardly gain credence in the mind, as yet unhackneyed in the ways of the world; but we venture to assert, that in general they are not without foundation, as the horrors of the revolution necessarily presuppose the most wretched depravity in its agents; and it is one characteristic of the second beast, that he should do all the acts of the former one, before him, or in spite of him, or that he should outdo his doings. It may also be mentioned as another trait of his lamb-like dragon-speaking actions, that he plays when he designs to strike—that he asserts heterogeneous things so as to render them ridiculous in the eyes of those who cannot strip off his sophistry; whilst he endeavours to infuse the poison of his speech; and further, that he rests not by day nor by night; *per fas aut nefas*, to carry himself gently, but still to speak like a dragon, the DRAGON. The Life of Talleyrand is principally useful for the facts which it details; and though it resembles the works of Frenchmen, by being a little diffuse, it will nevertheless, in general, bear reading.

C.

LIV. Outlines *of a* Plan *of* Instruction, *adapted to the varied Purposes of active Life.— To which is added, a detailed View of the System of Studies, (Commercial and Professional), Moral Management, Discipline, and internal Regulations adopted in the Literary and Commercial Seminary, established by the Rev.* Samuel Catlow, *at Mansfield Notts.— Third Edition,* 8vo. *pp.* 90. 1805. Johnson.

THE wretchedness of the modes of tuition which are generally practised in this country, leads us to hail the appearance of any treatise professing to consider the subject, and more particularly if it promise better plans, whether adopted, or proposed for adoption, in public or in private; but this treatise having been long before the public, we shall merely state the contents of the present edition.

The work is divided into two parts, the first contains "Outlines of the Plan of Instruction," and the second, "A detailed View of the System of Studies" recommended and practised by the author.

The first section of the first part is on the importance of a liberal scheme of preparation for active life; the second, on the proper province of classical acquirements; the third offers a few considerations on the general tendency of mathematical studies; the fourth is on the importance of philosophical tuition, in regard to morals, and to commercial and professional life; the fifth considers natural history as a subject of study; the sixth is on the study of the human mind; the seventh on the religious, social, and moral relations of man, as a subject of study; the eighth contains considerations on the study of history; and the recapitulation gives a slight review of what has previously been advanced.

The first section of the second part details the origin and general objects of the seminary; the second, considers the common basis of tuition for young people, till the age of twelve or thirteen, whatever be their future line of employment; the third, the line of studies immediately referrable to commercial life; the fourth, besides considering the line of studies preparatory to the professions, offers some miscellaneous considerations of great moment, in securing to young people the attainments comprised in the preceding sections; in the fifth, the author enumerates the various excitements offered by his establishment to study and literary excellence, such as his school library, philosophical apparatus, &c.; the sixth section, gives a few observations on the general views and moral exertions of a tutor; the seventh, considers the age for admission, division, and number of pupils, &c; and the eighth details the general circumstances relative to the health of the pupils of the seminary, under the separate heads of situation and provisions of the seminary, and the exercise of the pupils; the ninth is on the division of time; the tenth contains the general arrangement of studies; the eleventh, the general means of preserving morals, &c.; and the twelfth concludes the work, with general remarks on the relative situation of the seminary. The work is well worth perusing; but there is a certain obscurity in the author's manner, which he would do well to remove at a future opportunity. I.

LV. *The* Fig-Leaf; *a Satirical Poem. Dedicated, without Permission, to the Fashionable World.* 4*to. pp.* 16. 1*s. sewed.* 1805.— Vernor and Hood.

PERHAPS few things admit of less contraversion, than that the disposition of the mind to per-

sonal decency, will ever be manifested by propriety of dress; and that genuine personal modesty will, in this country, be as certainly distinguished by a proper quantity of clothing, as an opposite disposition will be by its having a contrary effect. Many females undoubtedly follow the fashion of the day without bestowing a thought on the propriety or the impropriety of their apparel, or on the mode of putting it on; but we contend, that in the least culpable case, thin clothing will inevitably indicate a levity of disposition, and that scarcely a harmless one.

Did our fair countrywomen but seriously reflect on the origin of the present mode of habiting themselves, they would discover that it first arose in the French nation during the licentiousness of the revolution, the which was probably, in the first instance, amongst other things, commenced for the purpose of bringing about uncontrolled and promiscuous sexual intercourse: witness the revolutionary divorce laws, the conduct of its principal agents, particularly at Lyons, and the general character of the people. Impurity of mind having become fashionable and predominant, it required no art, in consonance to the known laws of nature, to assist in manifesting itself in the external appearance: and though a residence in France can alone enable us to judge of the conduct of the people, yet the specimens of their mode of dress, sent over into this country, argue no great regard for decency, as is sufficiently obvious to common inspection.

But as some of the opinions advanced here will meet with opposition from all the devotees of fashion and all their supporters; and as it probably will be objected to by those who are more than half converts to the prevailing folly, that habit reconciles every thing, and that immodest ideas need not necessarily be the result of inspecting semi-nude figures; and moreover, that the custom is both pleasant and conducive to health, from the freedom of motion which it allows to the body: to the first we answer, that nothing can defend a lightness of dress which violates our accustomed ideas of decency; and therefore, whether the thing be or be not in itself indecent, yet our habits of thinking absolutely render it so: to the second, that no custom ought to be tolerated, which, abstractedly considered, goes towards introducing licentiousness: and to the third, that all the advantages attending the cut of the dress, are more than counterbalanced by its thinness. The whole of what we contend for is this, that retaining its present shape, but putting on additional coverings will answer every end, without being liable, except in instances of extravagance and folly in costly attire, to any of the disadvantages, which have been the principal subject of complaint of the author of the Fig-Leaf. We might further add, that our city and country belles absolutely forget, that themselves, and those they imitate, are placed in totally dissimilar situations, the one being hardly ever exposed to the air, whilst the others are under its influence almost constantly. The drapery of a marble statue, in the Grecian taste, is beautiful, and warm enough, and decent enough for a statue; but if applied to human beings, who have to assume the varied attitudes of active life, it would hardly afford sufficient covering to protect their bodies from the keenness of the weather, or the scrutinizing glances of their fellow-creatures.

The author of this poem, however, does not entirely confine his censures to the dress of females, as he lashes the men with equal severity:

in the article of decency the men certainly have the advantage; but in frippery they range to the extent of their tether, with as much restlessness as the females.

Execution being every thing in works of this nature, we shall enumerate the principal heads of the poem, and then present our readers with an extract by way of enabling them to judge of its merit, for themselves.

"The subject proposed—Origin of dress in Eden—Reign of pride and folly—Modern indecency—An apostrophe to fashion—Her influence universal—The dangerous effects of pride on society—Dress of our grandfathers and grandmothers contrasted with the fashions of the present day—Gentlemen's short-skirted coats, pantaloons, Hessian boots, and spencers. Description of a fashionable Nude—Elegance of the Grecian mode, when moderated by decency and good sense—Happy medium in dress—Invocation to Simplicity—Advice to the British fair—Address to, and recommendation of neatness, particularly in a religious point of view—Nature and ends of dress—The clothing worn by Christ and his Apostles—Worldly-mindedness and inconsistency of many modern professors in respect to dress—Spiritual apparel recommended—Dress and employment of glorified saints."

"But lest the ladies deem me unpolite,
And critics say, devoid of proof I write;
See yonder fashionable *Nude* advance,
As if just landed from licentious France:
Where modesty, the sex's glorious pride,
With other virtues, has been laid aside.
Mark well her lace, and other costly whims,
The rich *tramsparency* that shews her limbs;
Those painted elbows, arms, and shoulders bare,
Which more than tell us that the nymph is fair;
Her pink silk hose, which, *blushing*, seem to say,
'If *more* you *wish* to *know* of *us*—you *may!*'
With all the flimsy pageantry so common,
In decking out a fashionable woman,
Enough to purchase fifty suits or more,
Of plain and useful clothing for the poor."

"But ever in your dress, ye nymphs *divine*,
With taste, let sense and moderation join;
Let unassuming modesty be seen
In all your looks, deportment, carriage, mien;
So shall your charms shine bright beyond compare;
'Angelic' *then* indeed the British fair!'

A.

LVI. *An* APOLOGY *for believing in the* METALLIC TRACTORS; *with some Account of the Perkinean Institution, for the Benefit of the Poor. By* HENRY GRIMSTON, *Esq. with a Postscript, containing some recent Cases, particularly in Disorders of the Eye.* 18*mo. pp.* 58. 1803. Hatchard.

TO those who have any belief in the efficacy of the Metallic Tractors, or who are desirous of ascertaining their efficacy, we recommend the perusal of this little work. One circumstance is particularly insisted on by the author, in administering them successfully, viz. that they be applied by the hands of another person, not by those of the sufferer himself. If such a mode of application be absolutely necessary to their being of service, may we not fairly presume, that even a silver spoon or a silver table fork, or any other metallic composition which experience shall determine to be most effectual, will be fully as useful as the tractors of Dr. Perkins; in as far as it would seem

to be the mode of application, not the metal applied, which is of the greatest moment? The idea is certainly worth pursuing, as it will be far more rational to ascertain the real utility of this action of the Galvanic fluid, and to allow it its merited efficacy, than to dismiss the subject without a trial, and on mere popular opinion. Science is yet in its infancy; and we ought, as Lord Bacon advises, to be acute and persevering, but passive and unprejudiced, interpreters of nature. It would probably add to the efficacy of any metal applied for the purposes of tractoration, if they were kept wet with water, or a solution of salt in water during their application.

O.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Under this Head it is intended to insert, in the MONTHLY EPITOME *and* LITERARY MAGAZINE, *a short Account and Character of the principal Books recently published.*

BIOGRAPHY.

MISS Hamilton, in "Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina, the Wife of Germanicus," has exhibited, in perspicuous and elegant language, such a connected view of the politics and parties of the courts of Augustus and Tiberius, as will not perhaps be readily elsewhere found.—Miss H. has contrived to fix the reader's attention completely, and occasionally to carry him back to Rome during the time that that city was under the government of Augustus and his ferocious successor; to inspire him with contempt and abhorrence of the tyrant and his creatures, and to make him share with Germanicus and Agrippina in every reverse of their chequered fortunes. As a piece of biography, these memoirs have not often been surpassed; but the fair author might undoubtedly have employed herself with more advantage and benefit to those entrusted with the care and education of young persons on some more modern biography.—Her talents are of the first order; and though she has made the most of the subject she has chosen, yet we cannot forget that the manners, the customs, and the persons she has been treating of are all of them heathen; and it were certainly more proper, especially when books of this class are purposely written with a view to the education of youth, that the subject chosen should come as nearly as may be, to assimilate with the doctrines promulgated in the gospel of Christ; and if Miss Hamilton would undertake to write the life of any one christian, whose conduct had been on the whole good, but yet by giving way to or indulging some particular vice or passion, had been made miserable, we are persuaded, from the specimen she has here given, that three volumes, containing facts and reflections arising out of each, according to circumstances, might be made to such utility in promoting the cause of virtue, as would not only be gratifying to the writer, but of the greatest service to the rising generation.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, in suggestions towards forming a plan for the encouragement, improvement, and benefit of the arts and manufactures in this country, on a commercial basis, in two Letters addressed to Robert Udney, esq. has given a further proof of the distinguished taste for the fine arts which he possesses, and which the public have frequently admired, as well in him, as in his late celebrated and venerable uncle. The plan proposed in these letters has been in some degree anticipated by a noble and honourable list of individuals, who have incorporated themselves into a society for the particular encouragement and reward of the artists of this country; we allude to the British Institution, the bye-laws of which the reader will find in a subsequent page of our Magazine.

Mr. Boydell proposes the institution of a company for the same excellent purposes, the advantages of which he specifies in detail; and these letters, we make no doubt, will suggest many important hints to the noblemen and gentlemen composing the society above mentioned. Mr. B. adduces, as a sufficient answer to those foreigners who have insinuated that our climate, our lives, and our minds, were not congenial with the arts, the Ugulino of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Regulus of West, the works of Barry, Wilson, Turner, Banks, Flaxman, and several others of our countrymen, which are justly looked upon as possessing the most chaste, refined, and classical taste, and exhibiting specimens of profound knowledge, in whatever relates to the various departments of the arts which they severally excelled in.

POETRY.

Mr. Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," is a poem intended, as the author informs us, to illustrate the customs and manners which formerly prevailed on the borders of England and Scotland. The inhabitants living in a state, partly pastoral and partly warlike, and combining habits of constant depredation with the influence of a rude spirit of chivalry, were often engaged in scenes highly susceptible of poetical ornament. In descriptions of scenery and manners, Mr. Scott stands unrivalled amidst the poets of the present day. His pictures of border manners, and border superstitions, are particularly striking. In this respect the author has enjoyed many advantages resulting from his own peculiar situation and early habits. Born in the country once pregnant with events similar to those which his verse pourtrays, he appears to snatch much of local enthusiasm from the ground he has trod. The notes contain a great treasure of antiquarian knowledge, and are written in an extremely pleasant style.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

It was an observation of the late Earl of Clare, that there was no country in Europe of which the English were more ignorant than Ireland; but we hope that this reproach is rapidly wearing away, and that we shall not much longer be liable to it in any degree. With this laudable view Mr. Newenham has published "A Statistical and Historical Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of the Population of Ireland." Mr. N. who is also the author of several political tracts relative to Ireland, with creditable industry enumerates in the introductory chapters, the physical and local felicities which distinguish Ireland, such as its salubrious atmosphere, its mild temperature, its rich and healthy soil, its favourable position, its fine rivers, and its admirable harbours. Mr. N. relates, as facts tolerably well ascertained, that between 1691 and 1745, that is, in the space of 54 years, 200,000 Irishmen emigrated to America and the West

Indies; that during the same period an equal number passed over into England, while, according to the Abbe Geoghegan, 450,000 died in the service of France. Of this latter number we may reasonably entertain some doubts, though Mr. N. asserts there is no room for this suspicion.

Mr. N. displays throughout the whole of this book the most liberal, benevolent, and patriotic views.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A Translation of the HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for the Year* 1804, *by* DE LA LANDE.

THIS year has been no less remarkable than 1801 and 1802, by presenting us with the discovery, of a new planet; the circumstance is not absolutely certain, as yet, it is true; but, it has been begun and pursued by an able and persevering observer, M. Harding* of Lilienthal near Bremen, who thus writes to me in a letter dated the tenth of November.

"I have employed myself, every favourable night for about a year, in constructing a small celestial atlas, for the purpose of representing the zodiac of the two planets, recently discovered by Piazzi and Olbers. This undertaking I was induced to commence, from their minuteness, which renders a particular knowledge of the small stars in this zodiac absolutely necessary; they being in most of their positions, not bigger than stars of the eighth or ninth magnitude; whereas the celestial charts which we have at present, are neither so extensive, nor can they at one view, include them, because they only comprehend stars of the seventh or eighth. These circumstances caused me to set about constructing more detailed charts, and which should contain all the stars as far as the ninth or tenth; an enterprise which previous to the facilities afforded to astronomers, by the 50,000 stars enumerated in your Histoire Celeste, would have been extremely arduous.

This undertaking, which was the means of procuring me a detailed knowledge of this part of the heavens, was the occasion of my discovering the new planet; for, on the first of September, whilst comparing my small atlas with the sky, I found an unknown star, between No. 3, of the catalogue of Meyer, and a star noticed in your Histoire Celeste, and which I had never seen before in this place: I immediately marked it in my atlas, as a star with 2 deg. 25 min. right ascension, and 0 deg. 36 min. north declination, without suspecting any thing singular in its appearance. On the fourth of the same month, this star was wanting, but at 2 deg. 0 min. right ascension, and at 1 deg. 0 min. north declination, I found another star which I had not perceived, three days before; I therefore began to suspect it to have some movement, and that, the more particularly, because I could find neither of the two just now mentioned in a chart made last year, though I had carefully noted all stars, casting even the most feeble light. I immediately proceeded to observe it with the micrometer, for the purpose of determining its position; but a mist, commencing immediately as I got it into the field of my telescope, I

* Charles Louis Harding was born September 29, 1769, at Lauenbourg, on the Elbe, in the duchy of Saxe Lauenbourg, belonging to the electorate of Hanover.

waited with some impatience for the succeeding day, and found that it had sensibly changed its situation: by the micrometer I ascertained its position for 11 h. 12 min. 45 sec. mean time, to be 1 deg. 51 min. 51 sec. right ascension, and 0 deg. 11 min. 26 sec. south declination.

After making this observation, I no longer doubted but it was a moveable star, if not a planet; because, on viewing it with our most powerful telescopes, I could observe neither tail nor nebulosity, hence it could not be a comet. I forthwith informed Messrs. Olbers, Gauss, and Bode, and Baron Von Zach of the circumstance; the first began to make observations on it on the seventh of September, and I followed up mine till the twenty-seventh, when I learnt that M. de Zach had begun to make observations on it with excellent instruments."

Since receiving this letter from M. Harding, I understand that Dr. Gauss, an able astronomer of Brunswick, has already three times calculated the elements of its orbit: M. Burckhardt at Paris has presented us with elements, which were so far perfected on the 23d of November, as to differ little from those of M. Gauss: Burckhardt corrected them to the 24th of December.

The following are the observations made by him, at the Ecole Militaire, and which have afforded him the bases of his calculation of the orbit.

Mean Time. At the Observatory—1804.				Ascension Right.			Declination South.		
28 September at	11.h	46.′	12.	359.°	7.′	0.″3.	4.°	5.′	41.″9
4 October —	10.	55.	47.	357.°	19.′	26.4.	6.	27.	43.6
19 October —	9.	49.	48.	355.	34.	1.5.	9.	4.	39.0
5 November—	8.	41.	58.	355.	19.	4.8.	10.	43.	0.4
12 November—	7.	42.	34.	357.	12.	30.0.	10.	53.	19.6
21 December—	6.	18.	15.	4.	37.	33.9.	8.	32.	47.8

	M. Burckhardt.			M. Gauss.		
Ascending Node.	5.^{s}	21.°	6.′	5.^{s}	20.	47′
Inclination.		13.	½.		13.	20
Aphelion.	7.	22.	49	7.	21.	18
Equation.		28.	57		29.	25
Mean Distance.		2.	657		2.	620
Revolution.	4 years, 4 mo. 2 days			4 y. 2 m. 28 D.		
Longitude on the 23d of Septemb. at midnight.	0.	19.°	45.′	0.^{s}	19.°	40′
Epoque of 1805, (at midnight) according to Burckhardt.	42.°	17′	3.′			

Messrs. Messier and Bouvard at Paris, and Vidal at Mirepoix, have continued their observations, and Burckhardt, has calculated an ephemeris, as far as practicable; a difficult undertaking on account of its extreme smallness, and several days of unfavorable weather.

It has already been proposed to give the new planet a name from the antique, and that it should be called Juno: for my part, I shall never agree to the newly discovered planets' being called by any other names than those of Herschell, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. I have already, in the Journal des Sçavans, for March 1789, endea-

voured to demonstrate, that there are no motives whatever for using mythological names, as, if we continue the names of the ancient planets to them, it will be all that is necessary for the purpose of avoiding confusion; as the names indicate the attributes of the divinities, who are supposed to preside over them, and whom they represent. The most brilliant of the planets was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful goddess; shall we pretend to call the planet Olbers, by the name of Pallas, because it is the symbol of wisdom and knowledge? And why should we call the one discovered by Piazzi, by the name of Ceres—what connection has it with harvests? These names, are therefore, both insignificant and inappropriate; and they seem, in my opinion, only to have been invented for the purpose of depriving astronomers of the recompense of their labours; of the fame which is their due, and of the emulation which ought to result from both. It is nothing less in my eyes, than a species of the most contemptible jealousy, and greatest ingratitude, as I have already said in the Journal des Debats of the 8th of November 1804.

I cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the ancients.—Artemidorus, as cited by Seneca, lib. 7, ch. 5, says that the five planets are not the whole, and that there are a great number still unknown. (*Bailly Astr. Anc. p.* 467.)

But it is a little singular, that Kepler says: *Inter Jovem et Martem* INTERPOSUI *novum planetam.**—(*Myster. Cosmog.* 1595, *pag.* 7.)

The new planets will furnish our geometricians with an extensive field for new researches: their perturbations not only ought to be considerable, but they will be both complicated and difficult to calculate on account of the greatness of their eccentricities and inclinations. The National Institute has also made them the object of the prize which it has proposed for 1805.

Besides the discovery of a new planet in 1804, we have to announce another of a comet; the 94th: it was discovered at Marseilles by M. Pons, on the seventh, by M. Bouvard at Paris, on the eleventh, and at Bremen by M. Olbers, on the twelfth, of March. It has been calculated by M. Bouvard, and by Gauss at Brunswick: the following are its elements.

Node $5.^s$ 26 deg. 48 min. inclination 56 deg. 29 min. perihelion $4.^s$ 28 deg. 45 min. passage Feb. 13, 14 h. 6 min. perihelion distance, 1,0712, movement direct.

The medal struck by De la Lande, in 1802, has been decreed by the Institute, on the 9th of April, to M. Piazzi, in consideration of his excellent catalogue of 6748 stars: this was the second time of its being adjudged. In 1803, it was conferred on M. Olbers, as a reward for his discovery of the planet called by his name. An amateur of Berlin has deposited 400 francs in the hands of Bode, for the author of the best astronomical dissertation which shall be sent him, before the end of the year 1805.

This year, has also afforded us another pleasure, in the return of Humboldt, whose travels have afforded him an immense number of observations. This illustrious traveller has had the singular good

* It is astonishing how determined men are to be blind *secundem artem*. Now that astronomers have begun to open their eyes, and to view *things as they are*, no less than four new planets have been discovered within thirty years, and it has become *fashionable* to look for others. Well might a respectable divine say to one of his colleagues: *Mi Frater, exoquenda est ista tua philosophia.* It is high time, to shake off our trammels.

E.

fortune to unite in himself knowledge, courage, and success—a union hard to find in any degree parallel to his own; and none have excelled him in the arduousness of their enterprizes.

Frederic Alexander, baron de HUMBOLDT, was born at Berlin, September 14, 1769; after completing his studies at that place, and at Gottingen, he went to France in 1790, and from thence to England, where he was inspired with a taste for travelling, by George, the son of Reinholdt Forster; and his first production was a work on the basalts of the Rhine. In 1793, he had some thoughts of proceeding to Egypt, but afterwards preferring America, he first went into Spain, from thence to the Canaries in May 1789, and afterwards to Cumana, on the side of Paria, in South America,

In 1800, he traced the Oronoko, the Rionegro, the Casiquiare, and the communication of the Orewaro with the river of Amazons: he also travelled by land as far as the frontiers of Brazil.—Amongst the curious observations which he has read at the Institute, I have particularly noticed those on the Casiquiare, which forms the communication between the Oronoko and the Rionegro, concerning the source of which there has been much misconception; those on the active poison of the Guairis, of the great inconvenience of the Maragouins, and of the Otomates, who eat a pound of argillaceous earth without being incommoded by it.

In 1801, he went to Cuba, and Carthagena, where he observed that there is not a quarter of a line difference in the height of the barometer, between the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and those of the Pacific Ocean; a circumstance which I have long been anxious to ascertain.

In 1802, M. de Humboldt proceeded to Peru, to the Andes mountains, to Santa Fé de Bogota, to Quito, Loxa, Guyaquil, to Lima and Acapulco, and from thence to Mexico, in 1803. It is a little singular, that the situation of Mexico, a city containing one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, should be so ill determined as to offer an error of two or three degrees; he ascertained the difference between the meridians of 6 h. 45 min. 20 sec. and 19 deg. 26 min. 2 sec. latitude. After making a multitude of observations at this place, he proceeded to the Havannah, from thence to Philadelphia, and on the 4th of August 1804, he arrived safe at Bourdeaux, with forty cases of collections, six thousand plants, many charts, two hundred and forty situations of places astronomically determined, five hundred barometrical heights, a series of physical observations on the magnet, on the temperature of the earth and sea, on fifty-four volcanoes, on the revolutions of the globe, on the projected communication of the two seas, and on the moral history of man.

M. Bonpland, his worthy companion, of whom he always speaks in the highest terms, was born at Rochelle, about the end of the year 1774, and is an excellent botanist.

M. de Humboldt speaks highly of the Spaniards; their navigators are well skilled in making observations, and he has often been led to admire the emulation which pervades them, their intelligence and their activity. They have been at a great expence in purchasing good instruments, and Spain may now serve as a model to nations, hitherto the most diligent in the cultivation and encouragement of nautical science. The tables of Mendoza have been expensive, but they are highly useful.

General Sanson, chief of the depôt de la guerre, is preparing to measure degrees of longitude in France, from Strasburg to Brest, at

the desire of the board of longitude. M. Henry departed on the eleventh of April, and on the twentieth of July, he began to measure its base, which he completed on the sixteenth of September; its length was found to be 9780 toises; he performed his operations, with those admirable instruments, made of platina, which were used by M. Delambre for the bases of Perpignan and Melun.

The eclipse of the eleventh of February was observed at Rome, Madrid, Marseilles, and Petersburg, but the weather was cloudy most of the time in all these places.

M. Delambre has again observed the solstices, and he has obtained the same results as those of the preceding year; the winter solstice gives 6 sec. more, allowing for the refractions of Bradley.

On the twenty-fifth of May, I deposited the manuscripts and observations of Louville, Bouguer, Lacaille, and D'Agelet, in the observatory, for the purpose of being united to those of Lemonnier.

The Observatory at Geneva has lately been put in use, and Messrs. Pictet, Maurice, and J. L. Pictet, Mallet, the son of him who went to Kola, observed the occultation of the Pleiades, on the twentieth of October.

The elector of Bavaria has erected an observatory in the neighbourhood of Munich, in a situation commanding a horizon of great extent: Professor Seyfer, a celebrated astronomer of Gottingen, is nominated director of it.

The great proprietaries of Volhinia and Ukraine have commenced the establishment of Lycea at Krzeminiec, and Winnica for the physical sciences, and they have already purchased the library and instruments of the king of Poland: M. Sniadecki has already received 12,000 francs (500l.) for glasses and time-keepers, and no expence will be spared in order to procure well furnished observatories.

M. Goldbach, an excellent astronomer of Leipzic, having expressed much regret at not being able to dedicate himself wholly to astronomy, I endeavoured to tempt him, by the offer of an advantageous situation; he was, however, afterwards nominated to the professorship in the academy at Moscow, by M. Novoziltsoff, president of the academy, and M. Mouravioff; he has also received a salary of 6000 francs, per annum; and the superintendance of the erection of the new observatory is committed to his care. He is also charged with the furnishing of it with instruments; to make the common observations; to educate young people to practical astronomy, who are possessed of proper preparatory knowledge; and to deliver courses of lectures on theoretical astronomy, either in the French or German languages, in one of the public rooms of the University.

They have already procured several telescopes by Carry, of different degrees of power, an excellent astronomical pendulum; a chronometer by Arnold; and a portable whole circle, a foot in diameter, in the room of one which they are in expectation of receiving next summer from the successor of Ramsden, and which will be three feet in diameter. Thus M. Goldbach will be provided with all the means of becoming useful, both to the science at large, and to the observatory of Moscow in particular. He has already taken advantage of his journey to determine the position of some towns, and amongst others Riga, 1 h. 27. min. 0 sec. et 56 deg. 57 min. 8 sec.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Epitome.

ON THE VARIOUS KINDS OF TIMBER FOUND IN NEW SOUTH WALES.*

NEW South Wales produces a great variety of timber trees, to some of which the colonists have given names descriptive of their qualities, and others they call by the names of those trees which they most resemble either in leaf, in fruit, or in the texture of the wood. Among the former are the blue, red, and black-butted gums, stringy and iron barks, turpentine and light wood; and among the latter are the she-oak, mahogany, cedar, box, honeysuckle, tea tree, pear tree, apple tree, and fig tree. These trees shed their bark annually at the fall of the year, and are always in foliage, the new leaves forcing off the old ones.

The blue and red gum trees are nearly of the same texture; they are very tough and strong, and in ship-building are adapted to framing; the best size is from two feet to two feet and a half, for when larger, the timber is generally unsound in the heart. The blue gum, while standing, is subject to be pierced by very minute worms, which make innumerable holes scarcely visible to the naked eye.

The black butted gum and stringy bark trees differ very little either in quality or appearance; they are much tougher and stronger than English oak, and are particularly adapted to planking. They will also answer for lower masts, or lower yards, for beams, or any other purpose where straight timber is required. If intended for spars, they ought to be procured as near the size wanted as possible, for the toughness lies in the outside, and the wood at the heart is generally decayed. The iron bark tree is not so tough as the two former, but is extremely strong and hard, and runs good from two to four feet; in ship-building it would answer for framing, beams, &c. In New South Wales it is chiefly used in house-building and common furniture. The turpentine tree is small, and of no use but in the flooring of houses. The light wood tree grows to twenty inches, and from its buoyancy (from whence its name) is proper for building small craft and boats.

The oak is distinguished according as it grows either on the hills or swamps; the former runs to between twelve and fourteen inches, and when larger is always shaken in the heart; the grain is short and cross, and the wood is apt to fly and warp; it is used chiefly in cabinet work, particularly in veneering. The swamp oak is of the same size, and differs from the other in having a more uniform grain, and being consequently much tougher; in ship-building, it would answer for scantling. Of both these woods the paling and shingles are made in New South Wales.

Mahogany runs good to three feet, and by its texture can scarcely be known from the mahogany of Jamaica. In ship-building it answers well for framing.

Cedar nearly resembles the mahogany of Honduras in its grain, and might be applied to the same purposes. When growing it resembles the mountain ash, both in its leaves and berry.

Box, so called from its leaves, is a sound and very tough wood; its size about two feet and a half, and would answer for any purpose of ship-building.

The honeysuckle tree, so named from its leaf, is a soft wood, fitter for joiner's work than ship-building. At Port Jackson, its size does not exceed two feet, but at Port Philip it is found good to four feet; its limbs are crooked, and perhaps it might be advantageously used in the upper works of ships, for knees, &c.

* *From Tuckey's Voyage.*

The tea tree has its name from the leaf also; it is very small and very curly, and has never been used in building; but from its appearance, whilst standing, I should think it might answer in small craft and boats.

The pear tree is so called from its bearing a fruit resembling a pear in shape, but of the hardness of wood. It grows straight; its largest size sixteen inches; and is only fit for joiner's work.

The apple tree takes its name from the leaf, the limbs are large and crooked, and running from two feet to two and a half; might probably answer for framing and kneeing ships, but has never been tried.

The fig tree is the banyan tree of the East Indies, well known for its branches striking downwards, and taking root; the wood of it is entirely useless.

It may be remarked that all the large timber trees of New South Wales, except those growing in swamps, are unsound in the hearts; this probably proceeds from insufficiency of moisture, as well as from the continual firing the grass in the forests, which must dry up the sap of the young trees. It also deserves to be noticed, that several of the gums, iron and stringy bark, mahogany and box trees, which were felled at the eſtablishment of the colony, are now perfectly sound and hard, though exposed to the weather for fifteen years.

From the foot of the Blue Mountains specimens of three or four kinds of timber, unknown at Port Jackson, have been brought, which it is the opinion of shipwrights would be very valuable in ship building. One kind, in particular, cannot be known from the beech.

The following table exhibits the weight of a cubic foot of the timber of New South Wales, at the time of cutting.

	pounds
Red gum tree	79
Blue gum tree	68
Black butted gum tree	71
Stringy bark tree	67
Iron bark tree	74
Mahogany	66
She-oak	65
Box	77
Tea tree	69

For the Monthly Epitome.

BYE-LAWS OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ESTABLISHED THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1805, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

CHAP. I.

Of the Object of this Institution.

1. THE primary object of the British Institution, under his majesty's patronage, is to encourage and reward the talents of the artists of the united kingdom; so as to improve and extend our manufactures, by that degree of taste and elegance of design, which are to be exclusively derived from the cultivation of the Fine Arts, and thereby to increase the general prosperity and resources of the empire. It is conceived that such an institution is of peculiar importance to the united kingdom at the present moment, when efforts are making in different parts of Europe to promote the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Design, by great national establishments; and thereby to wrest from us those advantages which can only be retained by a pre-eminence in the Fine Arts.

2. With a view to this object, it is intended to open a Public Exhibition, for the sale of the productions of British Artists; to excite the emulation and exertions of the younger artists by premiums; and to endeavour to form a public Gallery of the works of British Artists,

with a few select specimens of each of the great schools.

3. The exhibition is to be exclusively confined to the productions of artists of, or resident in, the united kingdom; and the higher branches of painting, sculpture, and modelling, are to be considered as the preferable subjects of premiums, and of purchases for the gallery. All other works, however, of the abovementioned artists, will be admissible, if deemed worthy.

4. The British Institution being intended to extend and increase the beneficial effects of the Royal Academy, which has been founded by his majesty, and by no means to interfere with it in any respect, a favourable attention will be paid to such pictures as have been exhibited at the Royal Academy; and the British Institution will shut up during their annual exhibition.

5. The views of this establishment are directed, not only to the promotion of the fine arts, but to the increase of the honour and emolument of our own professional artists; the institution being formed, not as a society of artists, but for their benefit. No subscription will, therefore, be *expected* from professional artists; but their admission will be otherwise provided for. At the same time, if any artist prefers it, he may subscribe in any one of the classes of subscription; and have the same privileges of admission and introduction to the exhibition and gallery as the other subscribers of the same class; but no one will be capable of being elected on any committee, or of voting as a governor, while he continues to be a professional artist.

CHAP. II.

Of the Governors.

1. The government of the institution shall be vested in the present subscribers and contributors of 50 guineas, or upwards, to the funds of the institution, together with such other persons as shall be elected governors as aftermentioned. —Those who have subscribed 50 guineas, or upwards, and less than 100 guineas, being governors for life; and those who have subscribed 100 guineas, or upwards, being hereditary governors; their rights being transmissible to their representatives, under the restrictions aftermentioned.

2. All the property of the institution shall be vested in the hereditary governors, subject to the privileges of the life governors, and of the annual and life subscribers.

3. Every governor shall have the right of personal admission to the institution, and of introducing two friends each day to the exhibition and gallery.

4. No governor shall be capable of any office, employment, or engagement, in or under the institution, to which any salary, profit, or emolument is or shall be annexed.

5. Hereditary shares may be transferable, with the consent of the board of directors.

6. In case of the death of an hereditary governor, his executors or administrators may propose to the board of directors a successor to his share and interest in the institution: and in case such person so proposed shall be a legitimate child of the deceased, such child shall be admitted immediately; but if any other person than a legitimate child shall be proposed, it shall be optional in the board of directors to elect him or her, or not; and if they do not elect him or her, then they shall pay out of the funds of the institution to such person so proposed, such sum, not less than 100 guineas, as for the time being shall be the qualification of an hereditary governor of the institution.

7. Each governor shall have one vote for every 50 guineas subscribed.

8. Such of the Royal Family as shall honour the institution by being governors, may vote by proxy.

9. Ladies, who shall be governors, may also vote by proxy.

10. As soon as it shall be found expedient, application shall be made to his majesty, for a charter of incorporation for the institution.

CHAP. III.

Of the Committee of Directors.

1. All the affairs and concerns of the institution shall be managed by a committee of directors, to be elected by and from among the governors; and to consist of the president, four vice-presidents, and twelve other members; and three directors shall be competent to business.

2. The president shall be elected annually, and shall preside at the general courts, and at the meetings of the committee of directors.

3. One vice-president and three other members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation; but they may be re-elected if the annual court thinks fit.

4. The directors shall have power to admit such pictures, statues, and other works of art, as they shall think proper into the exhibition; and to fix the time of their continuance there upon sale, and to make such orders respecting the admission and sale of pictures, and other works of art, as they shall think fit.

5. They shall have power, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting their own meetings, and the conduct of business therein, as they shall think fit; so as such regulations be not contradictory to the by-laws of the institution.

6. The directors shall have power, with the consent of the visitors, and with the approbation of the governors, to make by-laws for the institution.

7. The directors shall, with the approbation of the governors, fix the hours and times for the opening of the exhibition and gallery, for the governors, honorary members, and subscribers.

8. They shall have power to order tickets of admission, under such limitations as they shall deem expedient, to artists, who are not Royal Academicians or subscribers.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Committee of Visitors.

1. The committee of visitors shall consist of four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and twelve other members, to be elected by and from among the governors; and three visitors shall be competent to business.

2. One vice-president, and three other members of this committee, shall go out annually by rotation; but they may be re-elected if the annual court thinks fit.

3. The treasurer shall be elected annually.

4. The committee of visitors shall have the power of inspecting and examining the exhibition and gallery, and all other parts of the institution, and reporting their opinion thereon to the general court.

5. They shall audit and examine the annual accounts of the institution, and report thereon, and on the state of the institution, to the annual meeting.

6. They shall have the power of consenting to by-laws.

7. They shall make such regulations respecting their own meetings and proceedings as they shall think fit.

8. They shall annually elect their own chairman and deputy chairman from their four vice-presidents, and their own secretary from the twelve other members of the committee.

CHAP. V.

Of the Election of Governors.

1. The qualification of a life go-

vernor shall be not less than 50 guineas; and that of an hereditary governor, not less than 100 guineas.

2. Every candidate for election as a governor, must be proposed by a director at one meeting of directors, and at the next meeting of the directors the election may take place.

3. The election of governors shall be by ballot if required; and no person can be elected, unless two-thirds at least of the directors present vote in favour of his election.

4. In case the person so elected shall not pay in his qualification before his election, or within one calendar month after, such election shall be absolutely void.

5. In case any person, who shall have paid in his qualification as a governor, shall not be elected, he shall have his qualification repaid him, if he shall require it any time within two calendar months after he shall have notice that he is not elected.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Annual and other Courts.

1. The annual court for election of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, directors, and visitors, and for receiving the annual report of the visitors, shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the 4th of June, precisely at one o'clock, P. M.; and the persons then elected shall enter on their respective offices on such 4th of June.

2. The ballot for election shall commence at two o'clock, P. M., and continue open till three o'clock; two scrutineers being previously appointed by the chairman, to examine the lists, and to declare the result of the ballot.

3. When, at any election, the votes shall be equal, the chairman shall have a double or casting vote.

4. Special courts may be called by the president, or in his absence by a vice-president, at the request of the committee of directors, or upon the requisition in writing of 13 governors.

5. No court shall be competent for the transaction of business, unless 13 governors be present; and if there shall not be 13 governors present, the court may be adjourned for any time, not less than seven days, notice thereof being sent to the other governors.

6. The president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, or if no vice-president, one of the governors present, shall preside at the annual and other courts.

7. When, at any court, the votes for and against a question are equal, the consideration of the question shall be postponed till the next meeting.

8. If the business of any court be not completed on the day of the meeting, such court may adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

CHAP. VII.

Of Honorary Members.

1. Honorary members may be elected by the Directors, and shall have the privilege of personal admission to the exhibition and gallery.

2. The president of the Royal Academy, for the time being, shall be an honorary member of the institution; and every other member of the Royal Academy shall be presented with a silver medal, which will intitle him or her to personal admission to the exhibition and gallery.

3. No person shall be capable of being elected an honorary member, except foreign ministers and foreigners of high rank or distinction.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Annual and Life Subscribers.

1. Subscribers of five guineas a year or upwards, or of 50 guineas or upwards in one sum, shall have

personal admission, and the right of introducing two friends each day to the exhibition and gallery.

2. Subscribers of three guineas a year, or of 30 guineas in one sum, shall have personal admission, and the right of introducing one friend each day to the exhibition and gallery.

3. Subscribers of one guinea a year, or of 10 guineas in one sum, shall have personal admission to the exhibition and gallery.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Treasurer.

1. The office of the treasurer is honorary, and without emolument. He is not to keep any money of the institution in his own hands, but to leave it with the bankers appointed by the directors.

2. He is to pay such sums of money, and no other, as shall be ordered by the committee of directors.

3. He is to give security to the directors, with two proper sureties, in the sum of 5000l. for duly accounting for, and paying into the hands of the bankers appointed by the institution, o. otherwise as the directors shall appoint, all monies that shall come to his hands on account of the institution.

4. He shall keep a general cash-book of all his receipts and payments; which shall be laid on the table of the committee of directors at all their meetings.

5. He shall make up his accounts to the 31st day of December every year, and lay them before the managers, annually, at their first meeting in the month of February following, in order to their being audited and laid before the visitors, so as to be reported to the annual court.

CHAP. X.

Of the Officers of the Institution.

The secretary, keeper, collector, and necessary attendants shall, from time to time, be appointed, and their duties and salaries fixed by the directors, and reported by them to the general court.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Receipt and Expenditure.

1. One moiety of all subscriptions of fifty guineas, or upwards, together with all legacies, shall be permanently invested in the public funds. The other moiety, together with all other subscriptions and monies received, shall be applicable to the payment of the annual expences of the institution, and in premiums for young artists; and after retaining what is necessary for payments due, and for current expences, the surplus shall be annually applied in the purchase of pictures, statues, models, and casts, for the gallery, or in addition to the permanent stock of the institution.

2. No sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or disposition of any freehold or leasehold property of the institution, or of any of its permanent stock shall be made, except with the approbation and concurrence of a general court, summoned with eight days previous notice.

The preceding by-laws were adopted at a general meeting of the subscribers of fifty guineas, or upwards, held at the Thatched House Tavern, the 11th of June, 1805.

DARTMOUTH, Chairman.

ADVERSARIA:

Literary, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous.

LITERARY.

A NEW edition of the Travels of James Bruce, Esq. to discover the Source of the Nile, is just published. This edition is printed from a corrected copy intended for the

press at the time of the author's death: the use of all his original journals, correspondence, manuscripts, &c. the concurring testimonies of late travellers, along with various other circumstances, have been the means of rendering it more complete and interesting than Mr. Bruce himself would have condescended to make it. To the account of his life, which occupies a considerable part of the first volume, is annexed a selection of letters from a valuable correspondence, in which the names of the Count de Buffon, Hon. Daines Barrington, Earl of Halifax, Mr. Wood, Dr. Hugh Blair, Mr. Andrew Lumisden, Sir Robert Strange, Dr. Solander, and many others, deserve particular notice. The copperplates, which are all engraved by Heath, amount to upwards of eighty, and include various specimens of natural history, portraits of celebrated Abyssinians, and other interesting subjects never before given to the public.

Mr. Macpherson has just published, in four large quarto volumes, an elaborate work entitled Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them. This work, the fruit of the assiduous application and laborious research of the author for many years, is composed throughout with the most rigid adherence to unquestionable authorities, and presents to the reader, comparatively in a small space, a copious stock of accurate, authentic, and impartial commercial information. It contains the history of the commercial transactions of the British empire and other countries, from the earliest accounts to the meeting of the union parliament in 1801; and comprehends the most valuable part of the late Mr. Anderson's History of Commerce, from the year 1492, to the end of the reign of George II. The ancient part is composed from the most authentic original historians and from public records, printed and in manuscript; and the modern part from materials of unquestionable authenticity, mostly unpublished, extracted from the records of parliament, and the various offices connected with the revenue and government of Great Britain. There is an appendix, containing several valuable tables relating to money, the prices of corn, and a commercial and manufactural gazette of the united kingdom.

Mr. T. C. Banks is preparing for the press, in two volumes, quarto, the Extinct Peerage of England, on an entirely new plan; giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whose titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; with their descents, marriages, and issue, public employments, and memorable actions, from the Norman conquest to the year 1803. Mr. Banks proposes to arrange the extinct titles under three distinct heads, viz. 1, Such titles as having been created in fee, have descended through female heirs general, and are merged in higher dignities, being *dormant*.—2, Titles in fee, which having fallen to female coheirs, have never been claimed or determined between the representatives of such coheirs, and are in *abeyance*.—3, Titles which have been created by letters patent, with limitation to the heirs male, and through failure thereof are *extinct*. The first volume is ready for the press, and as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, will be published; it will contain an account of all the ancient barons by tenure or prescription, whose baronies either terminated or fell to female heirs, prior to the establishment of titular honours.—2, The barons of the counties Palatine of Chester and Durham, as distinguished from barons of the realm.—3, An account of such ba-

rons, as after the establishment of titular honours, were summoned to parliament, in whose persons the barony expired, or who, or their posterity, although existing, did not continue to have the like summons. 4. An account of those barons by writ, who had summons to every parliament regularly, and whose titles became hereditary, but are now either extinct, unclaimed, in abeyance, or merged in higher dignities.

Mr. P. Kelly, author of the Elements of Book-keeping, &c. &c. has in the press, in one volume quarto, a Complete System of Exchanges, including the monies, coins, weights, and measures of all trading nations and their colonies. This work is founded on the celebrated German publication, by Kruse, entitled, The Hamburgh Contorist, which is here modernised, and adapted to the English standard. Among the numerous and important additions introduced into this work, are new assays of the present current coins (intended as a revision and continuation of Sir Isaac Newton's table of assays) by which the intrinsic par of exchange is determined. Fac-similes of the coins will be given. The selection of coins, and several useful documents, are furnished by John Humble, esq. of the bullion office, Bank; and the assays are made by Robert Bingley, esq. the king's assay master of the mint.

The first volume of Mr. Theophilus Jones's History of the County of Brecknock will be published some time in the course of September. It is printed in royal quarto, and will contain the chorography, general history, religion, laws, customs, manners, and language of that country, and the system of agriculture pursued in Brecknockshire. It will be embellished with a map and several plates of views and antiquities.

The Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, by the Doctors Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson, has already reached the sixth volume. The six volumes comprise in substance nearly half the work, in which will be found more than one hundred copper-plates, containing all the figures in the original, which are in anywise necessary to the elucidation of the subject, and also brief memoirs of the lives and writings of nearly three hundred of the most eminent literary and scientific men who flourished in the 17th and at the commencement of the 18th century, and whose meritorious labours and useful researches are recorded in this collection.

Mr. Dubost, author of that useful little book, Commercial Arithmetic, has announced his intention of publishing a work, entitled, the Elements of Commerce, to which the above named will serve as an introduction. The principal objects of the author's attention will be the monies, weights, and measures of every foreign country, comparatively with those of England, and the science of commercial calculations, and the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of them: it will extend to two octavo volumes.

Mr. Skill is preparing for the press, to be printed in one volume quarto, A System of Domestic Cookery, adapted as well to the refined taste of the epicure, as the simple wishes of rural life; with a comparative survey of the various modes of preparing viands, and serving table delicacies in the several kingdoms of Europe, the East and West Indies, &c.

Mr. Oddy has had the honour to present the king with his elaborate work on European commerce, written with a view to point out those new and secure channels of trade with the north of Europe, which the

peculiar circumstances of the present times render it necessary to have recourse to.

Dr. Watkins is preparing a new edition of his useful Biographical Dictionary; it will include accounts of upwards of ten thousand persons, with the authorities annexed to each article.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has in the press, a Letter addressed to Edward King, esq. on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat; with a new and compendious method of investigating the risings and settings of the fixed stars, with illustrative plates.

Mr. James Briggs, surgeon, will shortly publish, in one volume octavo, Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eyes, illustrated with cases, translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa, F. R. S. with notes by the Editor.

The Rev. H. Boyd, already well known as the translator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication, a volume of poems, including the Woodman, and some other pieces. He has also made considerable progress in a translation of select tragedies of Alfieri.

Mr. Holcroft will shortly publish a novel, the intention of which is to warn youth of the evil consequences of gaming, and to shew the good consequences of lenient correction.

Mr. Bigland, author of Letters on the Study of History, and other works, is engaged in an interesting work, on a new plan, for the use of schools and young persons of both sexes, under the title of Letters on Natural History, and the Formation of the Universe. Another touch at world building!!

The author of the Life of Macklin is preparing a Life of Foote, drawn up from original materials and the recollections of the author, who was his intimate friend. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of this month.

The quarto edition of the fourth volume of the Life of General Washington is nearly ready for publication, and the octavo edition will appear a fortnight afterwards. The fifth volume, which will finish the work, and which will contain the maps, charts, &c. will appear about Christmas.

The Rev. Dr. Kelly is printing a Triglott Dictionary of the Gallic Language, as spoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland.

Mr. Mitford is superintending a new edition of Statius.

Mr. Capel Lofft has a collection of Sonnets in the press.

A selection of the best epigrams in the English language, under the title of the British Martial, may be shortly expected to appear.

Mr. Crocker, of Frome, is engaged in a systematic Treatise on Land Surveying.

Mr. W. Pontey will shortly publish a work on the training or management of British timber trees, whether intended for use, ornament, or shelter; and which will include an inquiry into their general diseases and defects, the means of preventing them, and the remedies to be applied, where practicable; also an examination of the properties of English fir timber; with the management of oak woods; with illustrative plates.

Mr. Luccock has a work in the press, entitled a Treatise on Wool; comprising a particular account of its essential qualities and defects, and pointing out the objects to be attended to by the grower, with a view to the improvement of the British fleece.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—As many of our readers may not improbably be more or less connected with students in Medicine, who may propose to visit London, for the completing of their education; and as

an account of the principal lectures may prevent much loss of time, and inconvenience to many of them, we present them with the following.

Each of the principal hospitals, at this period, forms a separate and complete school within itself; and the smaller ones imitate them, in a greater or less degree. At the larger ones a complete series of lectures on medicine, in all the departments into which it is usually divided, are given during the winter; the which, conjoined to the hospital practice, and a judicious arrangement, with respect to the time at which they are delivered, so as not to interfere with each other, will undoubtedly contribute to facilitate the acquirement of knowledge, and to economize the small portion of time usually dedicated to the purpose of completing the education of the most important of all medical characters, the country apothecary.

We shall commence with the HOSPITAL of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, where;

MR. ABERNETHY will commence his autumnal course of lectures on natural and morbid anatomy and physiology, on Tuesday the first of October, in the medical theatre, at that place, at two o'clock in the afternoon. This course will comprehend a demonstration of the situation and structure of the various parts of the human body;—an explanation of the manner in which they perform their functions;—the consideration of their diseases, particularly those which produce an alteration in the structure and appearance of parts;—an enumeration of the various changes of the gravid uterus;—an account of the nature and treatment of the injuries which befall bones and joints;—and an exhibition of the operations of surgery on the dead subject.

The same gentleman will begin his lectures on the theory and practice of surgery, which include that part of its theory and practice, not embraced by the anatomical course; at seven in the evening of the succeeding day, at the same place.—Anatomical demonstrations will be daily given in the dissecting-rooms, where gentlemen will have every opportunity of making anatomical preparations, and of investigating the structure of the human body by dissection.

The anatomical demonstrations, and practical anatomy, will be given and superintended by MR. LAWRENCE; and MR. MACARTNEY will deliver lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology, which will complete the anatomical part of medical education. DR. ROBERTS and DR. POWELL will give lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, three times a week, at ten in the forenoon: MR. EDWARDS on chemistry; and DR. THYNNE, at five in the afternoon on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children. It possibly might in some measure answer the purpose of a veterinary lecturer to attend at this place.

At St. THOMAS's and GUY's hospitals, the lectures will commence on the first of October, in the medical theatres of those places.

MR. CLINE and MR. ASTLEY COOPER will give lectures on anatomy and the operations of surgery; and the theory and practice of surgery will be further illustrated by Mr. A. Cooper, in evening lectures, commenced on Monday the 7th, at St. THOMAS's.

DRS. BABINGTON and CURRY's lectures at GUY's hospital will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 2, on the practice of medicine, and those on the principles and practice of chemistry, by DR. BABINGTON and MR. ALLEN, on the same day. DR. HAIGHTON will give lectures

on the principles and practice of midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, and on physiology, or the laws of the animal economy. Pathology, therapeutics, and materia medica, by Dr. Curry. Clinical lectures from November till May, by Drs. Babington, Curry, and Marcet. In addition to these, Mr. Coleman, veterinary professor, and Mr. Fox, surgeon dentist, will give lectures in their respective departments.

The London and Marylabonne Hospitals have lectures delivered on a similar plan to those just mentioned, but we have not as yet been able to obtain any account of them. For the assistance of students, however, it may be proper to add, that information may generally be obtained at the respective apothecary's shops belonging to each.

With respect to single or detached lectures, the school of the late Dr. Hunter undoubtedly is entitled to pre-eminence; where

Mr. Wilson will commence his autumnal course of lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at two o'clock, at the theatre of anatomy, Great Windmill-street. The spring course will commence on the 20th of Jan. and terminate in the middle of May. In the autumnal course is explained the structure of every part of the human body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its anatomy, so far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its physiology and pathology. In the spring course, the structure of the human body is again explained; after which follow lectures on the operations of surgery, and the course concludes with the anatomy of the gravid uterus. The dissecting room is open from the tenth of October to the twentieth of April, where regular and full demonstrations of the parts dissected are given, the different cases in surgery explained, the methods of operating shewn on the dead body; and where also the various arts of injecting and making preparations are taught.

Dr. Clarke will commence his course of lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery; and the diseases of women and children, on Friday, October the fourth, at the house of Mr. Clarke, Upper Johnstreet, Golden-square; they will be given every morning from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Dr. Reid, whose name is so well known as the able writer of the Medical Reports in the Monthly Magazine, will commence a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the vicinity of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, about the beginning of October.

The autumnal course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery of Mr. Brookes, will commence on Tuesday the fourth of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim street, Great Marlborough street. Besides the subjects usually comprehended in Anatomical Lectures, Mr. Brookes offers great advantages to gentlemen of the army and navy, of a private nature; and to his pupils in general, by holding a weekly converzatione on anatomical subjects. He also professes to make use of an antiseptic preparation to counteract many of the disagreeables of dissection.

Mr. Chevalier will commence his autumnal course, on the principles and Operations of Surgery, two of which are given during the winter, on Monday the seventh of October, at his house in South Audley Street, Grovesnor Square. Mr. C. proposes in these lectures to explain the nature of those accidents and diseases which come under the care of the Surgeon; the remedies or operations by which they are cured or relieved; and to assist the student

in his observation of cases, by directing his attention particularly to the pathology of the respective diseases, and the reasons for which the operations and medicines recommended in the treatment of them are employed.

Mr. BLAIR's Lectures on Anthropology, or natural history of man, for the information of scientific and professional gentlemen, amateurs of natural history, students in the liberal and fine arts, &c. will recommence on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, 1806, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Russel-street; and be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening at eight o'clock, till the termination of the course, which consists of about twenty lectures: the introductory one is open to visitors without tickets.

The Inhabitants of Otaheite and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, have in a great measure given over the making of several of their warlike instruments and domestic utensils of stone, various specimens of which may be seen in the cabinets of the curious in England, and which will shortly become not only curious, but rare, as the attainment of them even now is attended with difficulty. This is owing to the great influx of cutlery and various manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham, taken by the missionaries to the different islands, and distributed by them among those people. This may be considered as one of the first steps towards civilization, for it has been well observed that no nation could long remain in a state of nature who had the knowledge of converting iron to domestic uses.

The new metal, called Palladium, recently discovered by Dr. Wollaston, may now be obtained at Messrs. Knights' warehouse for chemical apparatus, in Foster Lane, Cheapside.

The Gentlemen who compose that respectable and benevolent institution, the Literary Fund, have taken a house in the neighbourhood of Soho, at the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, who will honour it as president.

Dr. Jenner is at present engaged in collecting reports from the different states of Europe, and from many of the other quarters of the globe, respecting the effects of vaccine inoculation on the mortality occasioned by the small-pox. In several of the largest cities on the continent, we are informed that he has already received the pleasing intelligence of the small pox being nearly or totally subdued. Among them is Vienna. But how melancholy is the reflection that while the great and populous city of Vienna which from time immemorial had been subjected to the incessant ravages of the small-pox, exhibited two deaths only by that disease in the year 1804. The city of London should even at this moment have to deplore the untimely Fate of near fifty persons weekly by this horrid pestilence; a pestilence which it is obvious, from this and other similar examples, might not only be speedily banished from the Metropolis, but from every part of the British empire.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT the Annual Meeting of the associated Booksellers of America, held at New York in June last, the following premiums offered at the preceding meeting were awarded viz. For the best specimen of American printing ink, a sample of 5 cwt. a gold medal of the value of 25 dollars to JACOB JOHNSON, of Philadelphia.

For the best specimen of Binding executed in American leather, a gold medal of the value of 25 dollars to WM. SWAIN, of New York.

Dr. Lafuente has published a memoir, by command of the king of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow fever.—According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, the bark is the most powerful remedy for that dreadful disease. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiseptic in the first forty-eight hours of the disorder, the fatal consequences of the yellow fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Jews, at Hamburgh, have resolved not to bury their dead before a lapse of three days, to prevent the dreadful consequences of premature burials, which are so generally prevalent among that people. As the Hamburgh Jews are, in matters of religion, under the Chief Rabbi at Altona, they have required a confirmation of this resolution.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Editor flatters himself that this Article will be found of that Importance to the Professors and Amateurs of the Fine Arts, as to induce them to make the Monthly Epitome the principal Medium for communicating to the Public a complete Account of the various New Works in Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, &c. so that it may become a complete Repository of Intelligence in that elegant Department.

MR. COPE, a promising young artist, has just published a series of highly coloured engravings of the armorial bearings of the chartered companies of the city of London.—The plates are coloured, and illuminated to equal some of the more highly finished missals, by the author's own hand, or under his own eye, so as to ensure their fidelity, as is sufficiently obvious on the slightest inspection. This is the first attempt of the kind, which has been long wanted by the curious; and the prints will be valuable for the illustration of Pennant, Malcolm, and other writers on the ancient and present state of London. Mr. C. proposes to go on with the arms of the remaining companies, if he meet with encouragement proportionate to that which he has already experienced.

Mr. C. Turner has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a Mezzotinto Print from that celebrated painting of the Shipwreck, by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. in the possession of Sir John Leicester.—This is the first engraving of any of Mr. W. Turner's paintings which has ever been offered to the public.

The same gentleman has already published an engraving of Sir Nathaniel Dance, from a painting by Westall.—He has also published an admirable head of the Duke of Grafton. The latter of these prints will add to his reputation in mezzotinto engraving, which appears to be daily and rapidly rising.

Mr. Ward has circulated proposals for publishing, by subscription, a mezzotinto engraving of the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. from a portrait by Dance.

One of the windows of the cathedral church of Lichfield, is now filled with the stained glass purchased by the Dean and Chapter from a ruined Abbey in France. It contains three scriptural subjects all entire, viz. Christ appearing to the Apostles and Thomas; the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, and the Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the finest specimens of this art in the kingdom.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, EVENTS, &c.

THE annual fair for the sale of wool, was held at Lewes on the 26th of July, and was attended by numbers of the most respectable wool staplers from London and elsewhere, and by the principal farmers of the eastern divisions of the county. An excellent dinner was provided at the principal inn, at which LORD SHEFFIELD, the founder of this fair, presided. The cloth being withdrawn, Lord Sheffield stated to the meeting that he had been at considerable pains to collect the most recent and authentic information on the present supply, demand, and prices of wool in different parts of the kingdom, and recommended a deputation of twelve of the most considerable wool-growers present, to be named by the company, who should retire to an adjoining room, to inspect and consider the information above alluded to, and report their opinion of what ought in fairness to be the prices that day asked by the wool-growers for their wool: the deputation being named, and soon after they had retired, Lord Sheffield proceeded to make several communications to the company respecting the growth of fine wool in England; he observed, that it was now well known that the fleeces of Spanish, or Merino sheep, were not debased in quality by the English climate, as had been very satisfactorily proved by Dr. Parry and Mr. Tollett; that the importation of Spanish wool was become uncertain, and the price greatly enhanced; that the quantity imported in 1800 was upwards of 8,300,000 pounds; in 1803 it had declined to 4,700,000 pounds; but had again risen in 1804 to upwards of 7,000,000 pounds; and in the course of the present year the importation has been comparatively short of the last in the corresponding months, to a very considerable amount. It might therefore, his lordship observed, answer to the wool-growers to cross their South Down ewes with Spanish rams, especially as the shape of those introduced by his majesty from Spain was superior to the Merinos, which had been brought by individuals into this country about twenty years ago; that his majesty, for the sake of improving the wool of these kingdoms, had ordered a certain number of his Spanish sheep of the pure unmixed Merino breed to be sold off on the 16th of August, and that the same practice should be continued in future years. That Mr. Tollett, who had sheep from his majesty's flock, had sold the wool thereof at 6s. 4d. per pound, when brought to the state of imported Spanish wool, and that he had sold his fleeces entire at 4s. 3d. per pound. His lordship added, that in a political point of view, it was highly desirable to save the large sums which were paid to foreigners for wool; on an average of the three years last past, the value of Spanish wool, rated at the custom-house price of 3s. 6d. per pound, amounted to upwards of 620,000l. And he concluded by observing, that the increased price which had taken place within a few years had greatly promoted the improvement of the English wool, and addressing himself to the wool-staplers, said, "That nothing but a good price could make it worth the while of the grower to attend to the *quality* rather than to the *quantity* of the wool."

The deputation having returned, Lord Sheffield read their report, which stated the prices at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d$\frac{1}{2}$. per pound, and his lordship remarked, that the greater part of these prices were below what South Down wool had sold for out of the county; that even in some distant

parts of England, where there was no woollen manufacture carried on, it had sold for 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d¼. per pound; that at the late wool fair at Thetford, where much business was done, and very rapidly, South Down and Norfolk wool, which undoubtedly was of inferior quality to the lots of wool now offered for sale, sold at 2s. 6d¼. per pound. He added, that it was supposed that South Down wool would be worth this year 2s. 8d. at the least. The selling then commenced, and much business was done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

The new-invented life-boat, with which experiments have been making at Weymouth some time past, is considered by those who have tried it, to be well calculated to answer the purpose it is intended for. She is buoyed up by eight cases, four on each side, watertight, and independent of each other. When men are saved from a wreck, and landed, the boat may return, and some tons of goods may be put in the cases, if the sea will admit of their being taken out of the wrecked vessel. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by fourteen men, who are all fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat, it immediately runs out at her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed off the wreck may hold, before they can be taken into the boat. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck, and is as manageable with sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle, she has fourteen grapnels for a wreck, a room ten feet wide, watertight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new. She is said to be the invention of an old seaman, and has been highly approved of by Sir Harry Burrard Neale, and a number of seafaring men.

The improvements in Old Palace-yard, under the late act, are already begun. On the east side one end of the coffee-house, on the left of the principal entrance to the house of lords, and which not long since had been neatly fitted up, is taken down; and the workmen are proceeding to demolish those very ancient and unsightly buildings, of which the old noted chop-house, the Ship, form a part. It is proposed to erect an uniform range of buildings parallel to the court of requests, (the present house of lords) which are to contain suitable apartments for the lord chancellor, an office for the chairman of the committees, and other accommodations; improvements greatly wanted, and which proceed chiefly from the laudable attentions of Lord Auckland.

The splendid improvements in Russell-square are in a considerable state of forwardness. The external parts of the range of houses on the north side are entirely completed, and many of them thoroughly finished. The superb and spacious mansion on the east side, built at an immense expence by Lord Baltimore, in the beginning of the present reign, and purchased by government for the residence of the late chancellor, Lord Rosslyn, is now divided into three elegant houses, and the court-yard and offices, attached to the mansion on the south, are laid out for the site of three houses, of which nearly the first stories are built. On the south side of the great inclosure, in the centre of the square, a large semicircle, fronting the top of Bedford-place, is railed in; and in the middle of it, a platform, with a deep foundation of solid brick-work, is laid, and on which the pedestal for the colossal statue of Francis, late Duke of Bedford, is to be erected.

CORRECT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the List of Books, given in the MONTHLY EPITOME, *is the* MOST *COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Music, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requests that Authors, Publishers, and Artists will continue to transmit the Titles of their Works, post-paid; and respectfully informs them, that they shall always meet with a ready Insertion, and* WITHOUT ANY EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

GEORGICAL ESSAYS, Vols. 5, 6. By Dr. Hunter, of York. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The complete Grazier, or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant. By a Lincolnshire Grazier. With thirty Engravings. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the Churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks; together with some Monuments remaining in those Churches. Thirty-three Engravings, with Letter-press Descriptions. 4to. 2l. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes; containing Anecdotes, historical and biographical, of the English, Scottish, and Irish Stages, during a Period of forty Years. 4 Vols. 16s. boards.

The Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. corrected and enlarged, with an Appendix entirely new. By Edward Topham, Esq. With a Head of the Author, and of Mr. Elwes.—4s. 6d. boards.

COMMERCE.

Commercial Arithmetic, with an Appendix on Algebraic Equations; being an Introduction to the Elements of Commerce. By Charles Dubost. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation; with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them. By David Macpherson. 4 Vols. 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

European Commerce, or a new and secure Channel of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany; including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems. By J. Jepson Oddy. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DIVINITY.

Interesting Conversations on Morality and Religion, interspersed with Narrative. By a Lady. 12mo. 5s. boards.

The Circle of the Sciences consecrated at the Cross, with an elegant Frontispiece. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Duellists, or Men of Honour. By W. Lucas. 12mo. with a Frontispiece. 3s. 6d.

Short Discourses to be read in Families. By W. Jay, of Bath. 2 Vols. 8vo. 18s.

The four Sermons preached before the Missionary Society in May last, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Slatterie, and Mr. Thomason, with the Report, &c. 2s. 6d.

Twenty short Discourses, adapted to Village Worship, or the Devotions of the Family. By the late B. Beddome, M. A. 12mo. 2s.

A View of the Nature and Evidences of Christianity, extracted from the Writings of Bishop Porteus.—12mo. 4s. bound; with a fine Portrait of his Lordship.—An excellent Book for Schools and young Persons.

The Travels of Seek-Truth, an Allegory; in which is represented the Spirit's Work in Conversion. By S. Browne, of Tadley. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Rev. S. Shaw's Treatises; entitled Immanuel, Welcome to the Plague, &c. 2 Vols. in one, 3s. 6d. boards.

The Christian Mirror; exhibiting some of the Excellencies and Defects of the Religious World; interspersed with various Essays, in Prose and Verse. 12mo. fine Paper, with a beautiful Frontispiece. 5s. boards.

The Sunday School Miscellany; a small Work publishing in Numbers, once a Fortnight, containing Narratives, Dialogues, Anecdotes, &c. for the Use of Sunday Schools. 3d. each.

The Poor Man's Commentary on the Bible. No. 1—50. 1d. each.

The Doctrine of the Bible. Briefly gathered through the whole Course of the Scriptures, by Question and Answer. Edited by James Trevena Coulton. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, espe-

cially those of a private Nature. By the Rev. J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Occasional Discourses on various Subjects, with copious Annotations. By Richard Munkhouse, D. D.—3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

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OBITUARY.

JULY 2.—Rt. Hon. Walter, Lord Aston, aged 73.

July 29—At his house in Weymouth Street, deeply lamented by the literary world and all who personally knew him, aged 73, Dr. Patrick Russell, F. R. S. Author of a valuable Treatise on the Plague,

founded on his own extensive experience; of an improved edition of his Brother's History of Aleppo; and of the estimable works in Natural History, a study which he continued to prosecute with indefatigable zeal till almost the last hour of his life. He was a man of learning and wit, spoke the Arabic, which he acquired during a long residence at Aleppo, with the fluency of his mother tongue, and was of a most friendly and benevolent disposition.

August 3.—At Henry Bosanquet's, Esq. Harnish house, Wilts, in the 81st year of his age, Christopher Anstey, Esq. of Bath, and of Trumpington near Cambridge, the celebrated author of the New Bath Guide.

August 7.—At Landguard Fort, Capt. Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Generals Wolfe, Monckton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant engineer at Bellisle and Martinico. At the memorable assault at Quebec, he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch, he is particularly and honourably mentioned. Perhaps no man was ever more sincerely or diservedly lamented. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening humour, endeared him to all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends, was entirely disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him storekeeper at Landguard Fort, in 1795 where he lived universally esteemed. His remains were intered with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison, who generously evinced their regard to his memory by paying this last mark of respect to an old and gallant soldier whose military talents and services had early distinguished and ranked him in the first line of his profession.

August 8.—At Kensington Terrace, Dr. John Snipe, one of the Physicians of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, and late Physician to the Fleet under the command of Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean.

August 13.—The Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Madingley in Cambridgeshire. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy about eight o'clock on the preceding morning and expired about four in the afternoon of the following day.

August 19.—At his house at Fortfield, near Rathfarnham, Ireland, aged 70, the Hon. Barry, Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Registrar of the High Court of Chancery, in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the Bar in the year 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office, upon the death of the lamented Walter Hussey Burgh, he was advanced to the Chief Seat on the Exchequer Bench, in the year 1783. He rose to his high rank and station by mere force of talent, having been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Irish Bar, or the Irish Senate. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. Wm. Yelverton, now Lord Viscount Avonmore, who is married to Mary, eldest daughter of John Read, Esq. of Fareham, Hampshire.

August 22.—At Tunbridge Wells, George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, Baron of Hoo in Kent, and Viscount Grandison of Ireland. His Lordship was in his 71st year. He was on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at their house, Prospect Lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walks to Prospect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and instantly expired. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by George Viscount Villers, his eldest son, who married Lady Sarah Fane. His Lordship has left another son, the Hon. William Augustus Henry, in the army, who, June the 4, 1802, by his Majesty's authority, assumed and took the surname of Mansell, pursuant to the will of Louisa Barbara, late Baroness Vernon; and a son, born in 1796. His daughters are: Lady William Russell, Lady Anne Wyndham, Lady Paget, Lady S. Bayley, Lady Frances Ponsonby, and Lady Harriet, unmarried. His Lord-

ship married the beautiful Miss Frances Twisden, heiress to the Rev. Doctor Philip Twisden, late Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who survives his Lordship.

August 25.—His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1764, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Mar. 24, 1770, and Field Marshal, 1793, and only surviving brother of his present Majesty. His Royal Highness was Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chase, Ranger of Hampton Court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire, a Patron of the Freemason's Charity and of the Naval Asylum, President of the London Hospital, and Knight of the Garter.

His R. H. was born on the 25th of Nov. 1743, and married Sept. 6, 1766, Maria, Countess Dowager Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he had issue Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773, and William Frederic, born Jan. 12, 1776, Colonel of the 6th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Gen. in the Army, and Knight of the Garter.

Lately, aged 57, the Rev. Rich. Williams, Vicar of Oakham cum Egleton, Langham, Barleythorpe, and Brooke to which he was presented in 1782, and formerly of St. John's College, B. A. 1771. The Rev. Rich. Williams, his son, succeeds him in the living on the presentation of the Earl of Winchelsea.

Deaths Abroad:

The death of M. Mechain, is one of the greatest losses which astronomy could have sustained, and adds another to the number of martyrs to this science, as he died a victim to his zeal for one of the most difficult of its operations.

Pierre François Andre Mechain, was born at Laon, the sixteenth of August 1744. His letters had apprised me of his love of astronomy, and I had the good fortune to fix him at Paris in 1772. The 13th of August 1774 the academy approved of his first Memoir on an eclipse, which he had observed at Versailles on the eleventh of April, and he was in consequence attached to the depôt of marine, where he made immense calculations for the perfecting of charts, &c. He discovered and calculated several comets; he obtained a prize of the academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, whose return was expected in 1790, and he was received into it the same year, The Connaissance des temps, was entrusted to him, and since 1788, this work has attained a new perfection, as it was enriched every year with his labours. In 1792, he was charged with the great work, of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, in conjunction with Delambre, and he returned in 1798: but, in order to complete this work, he wished to prolong the line to the Balearic isles, for which he departed in 1803. He had already marked out his stations with immense trouble, and had completed three when he was arrested by death on the 20th of September 1804, in consequence of the attack of a fever, always prevalent on the coast of Valencia, owing to the marshes and rivers. A more extended account of his labours with an engraved portrait may be found in the journal of M. Zach: M. Laleuze proposes to extend it still farther in the history of astronomy for 1804. *Delalande.*

The Right Reverend Father Gabriel Gruber, General of the Society of Jesuits: he was born at Vienna, and entered that society at an early age, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, in the sciences and liberal arts. He practised and taught successively rhetorics, history, mathematics, hydraulics, chemistry, architecture, and medicine, in the last of which he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were physical and chemical experiments, drawing and painting. On the suppression of the order, Maria Theresa took him into her service, and entrusted to him the superintendance of ship building at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses. As soon, however, as he learnt that the society still existed in Russia under the protection of the government, he joined it at Polocz, where he applied himself to his favorite studies for several years. From several visits which he paid to Petersburgh, on the business of the order, he had an opportunity of gaining the esteem of their Imperial Majesties. In 1802, he

was elected General of the Society, and shewed much patience and perseverance in arduous and trying situations, and by his exertions the order was increased in Russia and restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the highest rank, many of whom will feel his death most severely. With those abilities and possessed of information, both of which are necessary to the formation of a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

For a fertile District in the East Riding of the County of York.* [*Aug.* 17.]

WHEAT in general promises to be a fair average crop, should the weather continue fine, till the commencement of the harvest, which will be about the latter end of the month.—The great quantity of rain which has fallen within the last three weeks has, however, felled all the heavier crops to the ground, and should the weather prove wet, this circumstance will make an incalculable difference in the produce; insomuch that, instead of a full crop, we may probably expect a produce little better than that of last year. The light showers which have so often fallen of late, together with mists and fogs, all of which are quickly evaporated by hot and transient gleams of sunshine, are, under present circumstances, extremely unfavourable to its ripening into plump and healthy grain.—A material loss will be experienced, from the unusual quantity of abortive plants which are found in all wheats; the which, in this case, form a stickling diffuse kind of ear, containing only two, and those an imperfect kind, of seeds, provincially called *black nors*†. Another mischief too is, and that in an uncommon degree, that numbers of plants have fallen to the ground, prematurely ripe, from losing hold at the root‖; a circumstance which has been neither much noticed or investigated. In this case, the plant dies, and the grain shrivels up, so as to be of little or no value. After all, however, should the weather prove favourable, as we said above, the crop will yield a fair average produce, of as fine grain as ever was housed, with the exception of the black nors, which are not easily separated.

Oats promise an abundant crop on fresh (newly broken up) light soils; and more than a fair average produce, on heavier ones, which are under a good, or improving state of management: but those grown on long cultivated (provincially old going) clays, will turn off light and beneath an average produce.

Beans will be a bad crop, in consequence of the sudden luxuriance of growth, and a fresh blow of flowers, induced by the late rains. These new flowers have all been destroyed or prevented from podding by heavy honey dews‡, or some other cause, so that the early pods alone will come to perfection, and those are but few in number.

* The information contained in this article may be depended on, as the result of the observation of a practical and intelligent farmer, resident in the district. E.

† We shall be obliged to any of our correspondents for an account of this disease. Is it really a disease of the wheat, or is it some other species of triticum, bearing such a close affinity to it, as to impose on common observation.? E.

‖ We shall also be obliged to our correspondents for a farther account of this disease. Does it arise from any insect destroying the root? E.

‡ Our correspondent does not mention, whether the plants have been covered with some species of Aphis; all *honey falls*, as far as we know, being occasioned by this genus, whose excrement constitutes the honey in question: they appear to rob the plants which they infest of their nutritive juices. E.

Barleys will be about the usual average* crop.

Potatoes look extremely well in the top, but the spirited method of preparing the ground for them, which is used in this district, is equivalent to any produce, should seasons prove even tolerably favourable. The expence of getting them into the ground, including seed, &c. often amounts to nine guineas or more per acre, and in many instances to a much greater sum. The manure often costs as much as 10 shillings per cart of 1¼ ton each, which, with the addition of freightage down the river, and carting to the field, makes the expence enormous†.

All the early and medium sown Turnips, have escaped the fly, look healthy and grow vigorously, the late weather being favourable to them.

Rape promises abundant produce on land which has been well tilled.

Early mown Clovers have been well got in, but those of a later growth have been much rated‡ by the weather, and have lost the greater part of their leaves, by being repeatedly turned.—The later mown crops of Hay have been well got in, and are generally abundant.

Flax takes but little steeping, a circumstance which demonstrates it to be tender and not strong in the bast: it will not prove a good crop in general.

Little has been done at the fallows this month, but from the increased activity and better management of farmers in general in this district, they have been already well made earlier in the season.

As some of your readers may not be averse to original and authentic information, on the state of foreign markets, I subjoin the following extract of a letter from Konigsberg, to a respectable corn merchant in Hull: it is dated July 19th 1805. "The prices of all kinds of grain continue high, and there is little prospect of their becoming lower: the foreign demand has not been brisk of late, but there is reason to fear, unless warm weather speedily set in, that the uncommon coldness of the season hitherto, will materially injure the present crops. The present stock of wheat is about 6000 lasts, but the whole of it is not fit for exportation.—Rye, about 2000 lasts.—Oats and Barley, scarcely enough for home consumption.—Pease trifling and of ordinary quality.—Linseed about 2000 lasts, but the greater part of it not adapted to your market, and the best in consequence is very high." S.

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* The average used in this sense, means average of years.

† The manure alluded to, is obtained from Hull, and carried in vessels down the river to the nearest landing place, at a considerable expence. It was formerly obtained at a much easier rate, but since potatoes have been so much cultivated, it is often scarcely to be got at any price. E.

This circumstance has often led us to think that it would be well worth the while of the regular Ouse and Trent trading vessels to load with manure from London, where it is almost a drug, for those rivers, rather than return in ballast: under proper management, it would certainly answer the purpose. S.

‡ A provincial term, usually aplied to the operation which flax undergoes on the grass after being steeped: it means something more than mere bleaching, as it includes a degree of rottenness or tenderness of the bast induced by too much wet weather. E.

To Correspondents.—*Mr. Macpherson's communication is received, as also those of Mr. Duncan, D. H. and R. S. R. Bowen, Clericus, Antiquariolus, Aristarchus Junior, S. &c.—Communications for this Work are requested to be addressed to the "Editor of the* Monthly Epitome and Literary Magazine," *at Mr. Walker's, No. 44, Paternoster-row, or to Mr. Clarke No. 38 New Bond-street, before the 18th of each Month, if intended for Insertion in the succeeding Numbers.—Papers on Literary or Scientific Subjects will be preferred to those of a more general Nature.*